

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 964



MAY 19, 1888

# THE GRAPHIC.

AN

## ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

## NEWSPAPER.



STRAND

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LONDON

PRICE NINEPENCE





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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

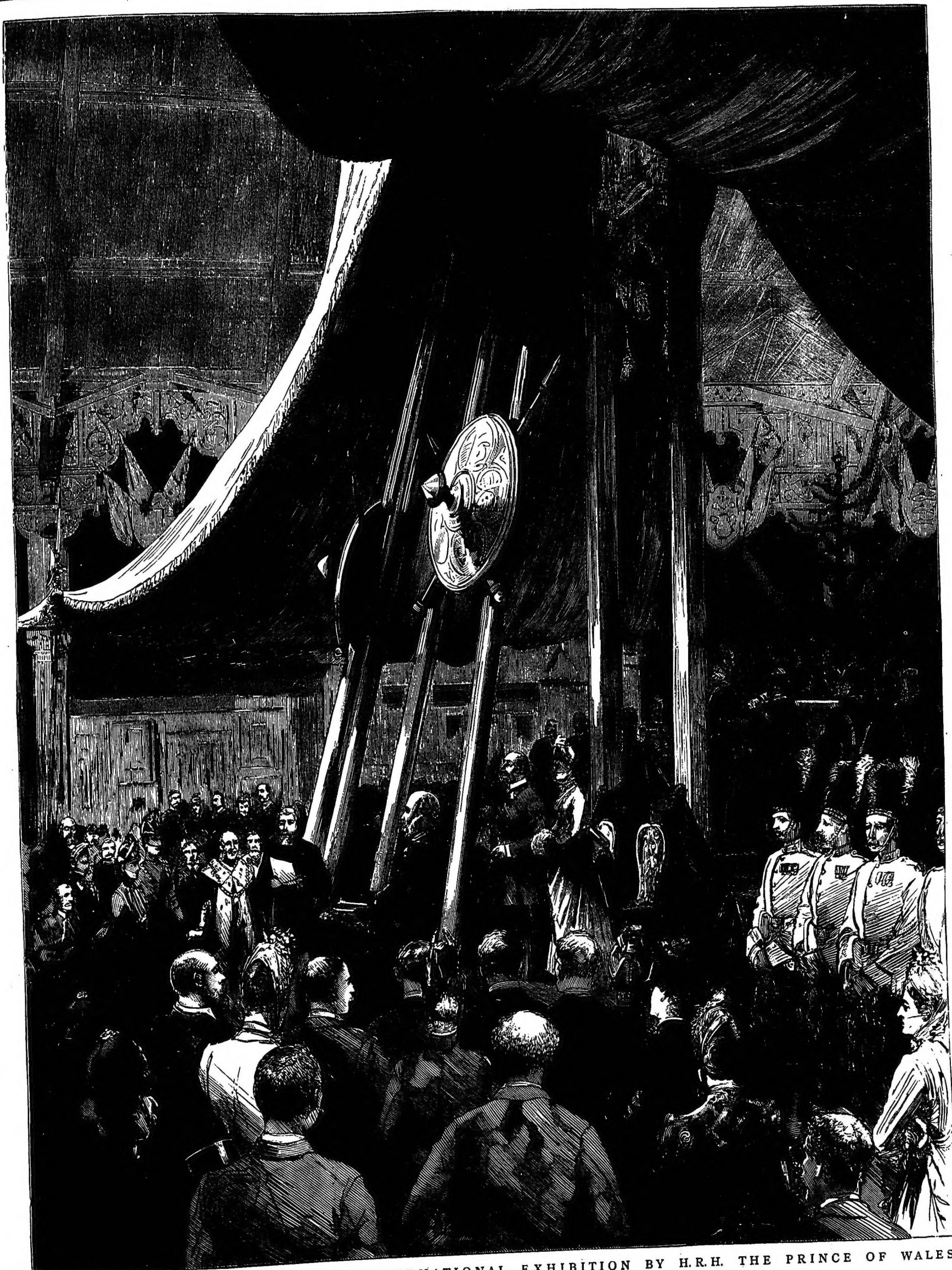
No. 964.—VOL. XXXVII.  
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ÉDITION  
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888

TWO EXTRA  
SUPPLEMENTS

PRICE NINEPENCE  
[By Post Ninepence Halfpenny]



THE OPENING OF THE GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES



are showing weariness of a purely artificial state of things which, although it may increase the volume of their trade, certainly diminishes its profits. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that England is the only country injured by the system of bounties. She has suffered, and suffered heavily; but so have the nations to whom she owes her sufferings. The bounty is, in itself, a tax on the many for the benefit of the few, and therefore opposed to all economic principles. But it has the further effect of unduly fostering those industries to which it is applied, thereby increasing production beyond the natural requirements of the world, and so causing overstocking and ruinous prices. All this is becoming patent on the Continent, but it is always easier to feel regret for the formation of a bad habit than to cast it adrift. It will be no surprise, therefore, should some of our neighbours decline to endorse the Treaty. Be that as it may, the effort is every way commendable as a reasonable way of arranging international differences, and Baron Henry de Worms deserves credit for having steered such a crank barque through the first channel.

**PICTURE GALLERIES ON SUNDAY.**—Last Sunday the New Gallery was opened for the workmen who had been employed at the building, and the Wolverhampton Town Council has just decided that the local Art gallery there shall be open, during the next four months, from three to five o'clock on Sunday afternoons. These are "signs of the times," and will no doubt be referred to in Parliament if the general question of the Sunday opening of galleries, and museums is discussed during the present Session. There is one very strong argument against the proposed change, and that is that galleries and museums cannot be opened on Sundays without a good deal of labour being imposed on the attendants. It is of such vital importance that the working classes shall have one free day in the week that we cannot wonder that some of them rather dread what might prove to be the first step towards the complete transformation of the day of rest. On the other hand, most working men, if they do not see the pictures on Sunday, cannot see them at all, and no one disputes that it would be good both for them and for the community generally if they had opportunities of cultivating and gratifying a taste for beautiful things. It is hard to see how this most desirable end is to be attained if we shut them out from the national Art-treasures on the only day when they have the leisure to think about them. To keep galleries open until a late hour in the evening during the week would be of little service, because working men, after a day of labour, are not usually in the mood for anything that requires close attention. The course we have hitherto pursued in this matter has been anything but logical, for, while closing our galleries, we have not scrupled to let public-houses stand open during certain hours on Sunday. Working men who are afraid of the introduction of fresh Sunday labour ought to take note of this strange inconsistency.

**WHO ARE THE REAL SWEATERS?**—The Committee who have been investigating this painful but interesting subject having suspended their labours during the Whitsuntide Recess, a few observations on the impressions made by the evidence offered may be advisable. The immigrant Russian Jews are dirty in their habits (even when compared with the not very exacting East End standard), and they are content to slave for very poor wages. But the chances are that if not a single "greener" had ever landed, a residuum of our native population would have occupied the same position. At any rate it was so forty years ago, when Hood wrote, "The Song of the Shirt." Next, is the middleman mainly responsible for the miserable remuneration obtained by the bulk of the actual workers? The popular idea seems to be that if the middleman were eliminated, and the workers paid directly by the shopkeepers, better pay would be given. Not, we reply, so long as the present keen competitive system prevails. The middleman forms a necessary link in the commercial chain, both as regards production and distribution. Nor is it his presence which lowers wages. The real cause, as we have said before, is the crowd of competitors for such work. Improvidence, intemperance, and misfortune all contribute their streams to the reservoir of destitution from which the sweater draws his slaves. And who is the sweater? The real sweater is the public, which reads the newspapers, exclaims that the revelations are really terrible, and then goes and buys its wares in the cheapest possible market. If the public were to make up its mind that excellence of material and workmanship are the most important requisites to be sought for when going on a shopping excursion, the sweating system would receive a more deadly blow than will ever be given it by any State interference.

**LOTTERIES.**—An amusing game of tit-for-tat is being played in the House of Commons in connection with the Lotteries Act. One day we have some Ministerialist coming down upon Mr. Matthews for allowing the law to be outraged by his political opponents; within four-and-twenty hours an Opposition lynx will make discovery of similar criminality by Unionists. All of this is very laughable, seeing that neither the one nor the other feels the slightest prick of conscience about the Derby lottery at his club. The matter has, however, a serious side for a good many people. They complain, not without reason, that, although the law

on the subject may be one and indivisible, the application of the law differs enormously in various localities. Bazaar lotteries to wit. Here, in London, no one ever dreams of interfering with them; rumour says, indeed, that the Home Secretary himself once took a ticket in a raffle for a highly ornamental "cosey," and that Mr. Balfour very nearly won an Irish terrier. But at some provincial towns, even the bazaar lottery is anathema, whether for charitable or political purposes, and those who take part in the sinful amusement are haled before the magistrates and fined. It is the same in the case of the "lucky" packages of sweetstuff which are supposed occasionally to contain silver coin. There are some parts of the kingdom where this form of gambling is rigorously suppressed, whereas, at other places, the police look on and laugh at the sport. Then, who has not received circulars of Irish lotteries under the most distinguished ecclesiastical patronage, with prizes ranging up to several hundred pounds? These are sometimes described as "on the Art Union principle," but inasmuch as they have no connection whatever with art—except, perhaps, the art of Jeremy Diddler—the pretence is palpably ridiculous. Yet, while this big gambling is winked at by the powers that be, they come down heavily on an enterprising editor and publisher in Lancashire for starting a "guessing competition" to stimulate the circulation of their newspaper. Curious that the Treasury should have its susceptibilities lacerated by an infringement of the Lotteries Act at St. Helen's, and yet be blind to much more flagrant doings under its very nose.

**NOTICE.**—With this Number are issued TWO EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS, one entitled "PICTURES OF THE YEAR, II.," the other, "SKETCHES AT A RECRUITING DEPÔT."

**NOTICE.**—Last week, owing to the exceptional pressure on our space, we were compelled to suspend the publication of Mr. Payn's serial story. It is resumed this week, and the Irish engravings are also given, of which the letterpress appeared last week, and which is reprinted this week.

### NOTICE.

Subscribers to this journal will please to note the following terms on which THE GRAPHIC will be posted to any part of the world, including postage and extra Summer and Christmas Numbers.

	Thin	Thick	De Luxe
UNITED KINGDOM.	—	31s. 6d.	46s. 6d.
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- 1½d. per Copy : To Canada, Egypt, any part of Europe, any part of the United States.
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**SCENES FROM ITALY.**  
**ROME IN LONDON.**  
Roman Market Place. Roman Forum.  
Colosseum and Palace of the Caesars.  
Vesuvius, Bay of Naples, and Italian Fleet.  
Borghese Gardens. Tuscan Farmhouse.  
Capri Blue Grotto. Temple of Vesta.  
Italian Government Naval Exhibits.  
Venetian Lace Makers.  
Alpine Switchback Railway.  
Venetian Illuminations.  
Italian Restaurant and National Dishes.  
The Italian Exhibition Band.  
The Scots Guards Band.  
Italian Concerts.  
Neapolitan Mandolinists and Singers.

**THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION.**

Open 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.  
Admission to the Exhibition—ONE SHILLING. No Half-Crown days.  
Applications for Season Tickets to be made to  
**VINCENT A. APPLIN, Esq., Secretary.**  
Single Season Tickets, 41.  
Double Season Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Lady, 30s.  
Season Tickets for Children (under 16), 10s.

**THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION.**

**ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION and FÊTE.**  
**ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION and FÊTE.**  
**ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION and FÊTE,**  
South Kensington.  
In AID of the BRITISH HOME for INCURABLES.  
Under the Patronage of their Royal Highnesses  
The Prince and Princess of WALES, and the  
Crown Prince and Crown Princess of DENMARK.  
**ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION and FÊTE**  
OPENED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.  
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The CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL of the LONDON SEASON.  
Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales.  
Tableaux Vivants, under the direction of  
Mr. H. SAVILE CLARK, in the New Theatre,  
Will be given Afternoon and Evening.  
**ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION and FÊTE,**  
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The Grenadier Guards, conducted by Lieut. Dan Godfrey.  
**ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION and FÊTE,**  
Danish Village from Amager-Land.  
Amager Peasants in their National Costumes.  
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ARCTIC MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.  
Danish Cavern of Mysteries.  
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Arctic Zoo. By Rowland Ward.  
Ophelia's Well and Hamlet's Grave.  
**ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION and FÊTE,**  
South Kensington.  
OPENED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.  
Brilliant ILLUMINATION of the BUILDINGS and GARDENS by  
JAMES PAYN.  
Exceeds all previous lighting.  
Fairlyland realised.  
12,000 Lamps and Lanterns.  
**ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION and FÊTE.**  
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The Magnificent Gardens are now in their Summer beauty.  
Trees, shrubs, flowers, and grass in perfection.  
The finest Promenade in London.  
Seven thousand seats provided.  
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The EXHIBITION will be OPEN from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m.  
Admission, 1s.; Wednesdays, 6d., or by season tickets,  
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For all further particulars or information apply to  
E. IRONSIDE BAX, Secretary.  
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OPENED ON TUESDAY, 8th May, 1888, by their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES.

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British and Continental Military Bands; Her Majesty's Jubilee Presents; Magnificent Collection of Paintings; Representative Collection of British and Foreign Sculpture.

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BISHOP'S CASTLE; Archaeological Collection; Illuminated Fairy Fountain; Switchback Railway.

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MODEL DAIRY; Working Dairy; Women's Art and Industry Section; Machinery in Motion.

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**GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**

**LYCEUM.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.  
FAUST.—Tonight at Eight.—Mephistopheles, Mr. Henry Irving; Margaret, Miss Ellen Terry. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open from 10 to 5. Seats can be booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

**BRITANNIA THEATRE, HOXTON.**—Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE.—EVERY EVENING at SEVEN (Wednesday excepted). BELPHEGOR. Misses Oliph Webb, B. D'Almeida Messrs. Algernon Syms, J. B. Howe, Walter Steadman, W. Gardiner, and Powerful Company.—INCIDENTALS.—Concluding with THE KNAPSACK.  
WEDNESDAY.—BENEFIT of Mr. G. B. BIGWOOD.

**WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.**  
ST. JAMES'S.  
UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION  
for the Whitsun Holidays.  
The world-famed

**MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'**  
HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.  
Surpassing all previous triumphs.  
New and Beautiful Songs. New Dances.  
New Comic Sketches.  
The Inimitable and Universal Favourite,  
G. W. MOORE.  
Will Sing an Entirely New and Original Comic Song, entitled  
"HAUL DE WOOD FILE DOWN"  
for the first time.

The Wondrous Pantomimists in an entirely new comic Terpsichorean burlesque; Stratton's "Whistling Coon," the greatest and most successful comic song of the century. The Popular Comedians, Sadler, Morton, Raeburns, Kimble, and Stratton, in new and intensely funny comic pieces.

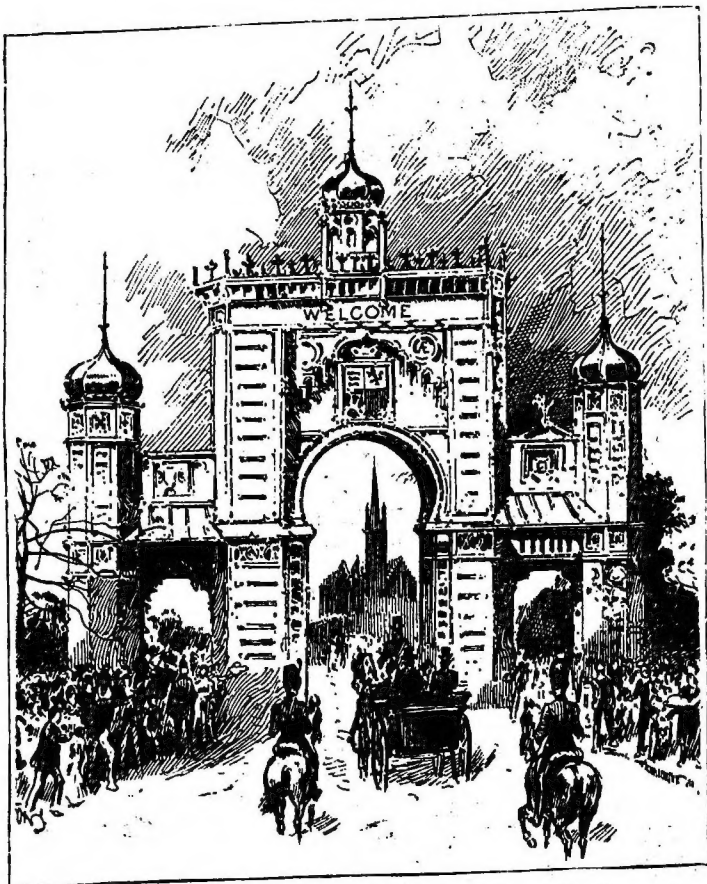
**SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.**  
(TO-MORROW) WHIT MONDAY, at THREE.  
WHIT TUESDAY, at THREE.  
WEDNESDAY, at THREE.  
SATURDAY, at THREE.  
AND EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

Tickets and Reserved Seats can be booked at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, a month in advance. No fees of any kind.

**ON WHITSUN TUESDAY AFTERNOON at THREE**  
**THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'**  
will give  
AN EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE  
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME  
at the  
ST. JAMES'S HALL.  
DURING THE HOLIDAY WEEK.  
WHIT MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY  
In addition to the regular performances  
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,**  
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5TH ANNUAL  
JUNE HORSE SHOW—1888.  
JUNE and 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th.  
ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 1st.  
Prize Lists on application to R. VENNERS, Secretary.

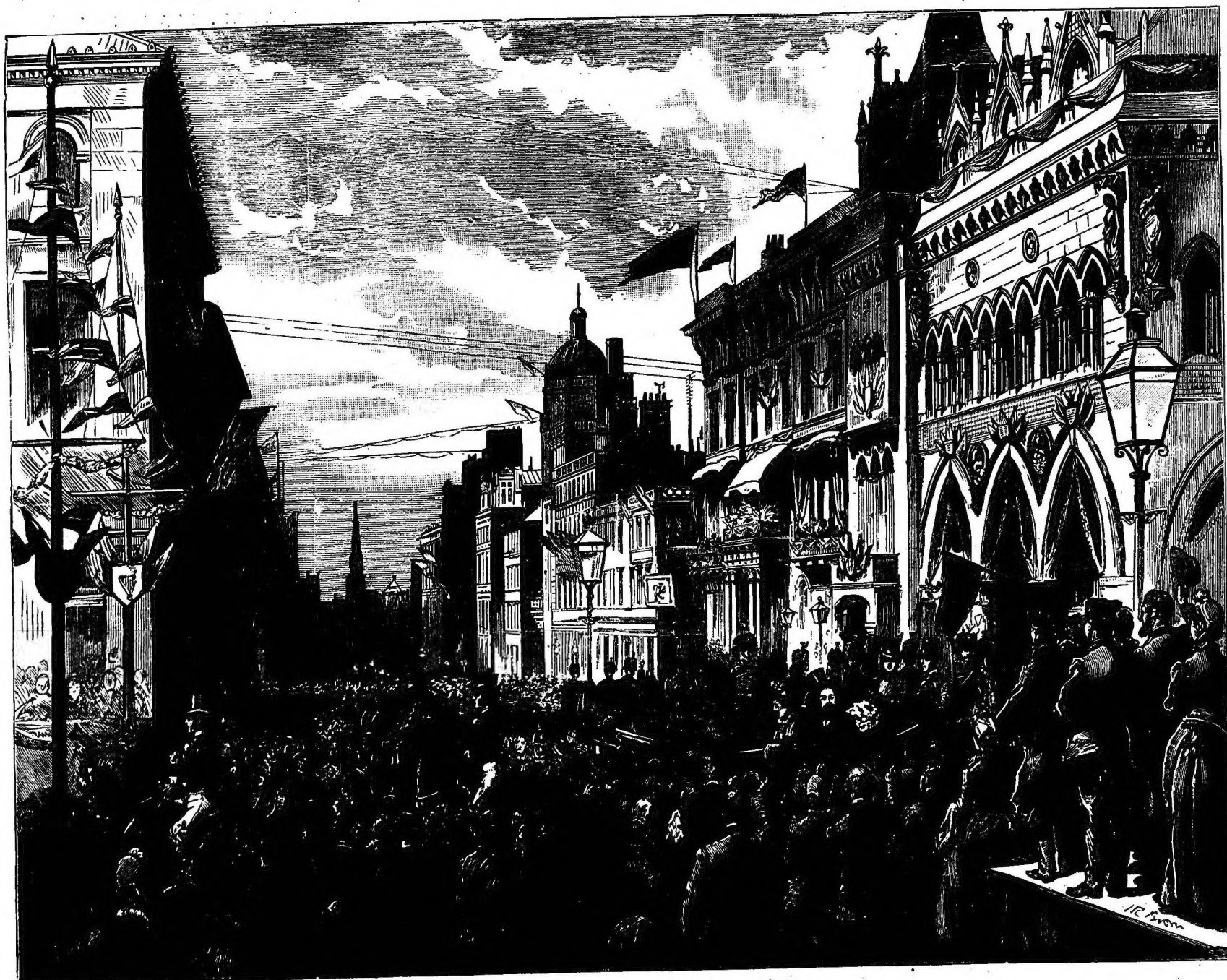




THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, KELVIN GROVE PARK



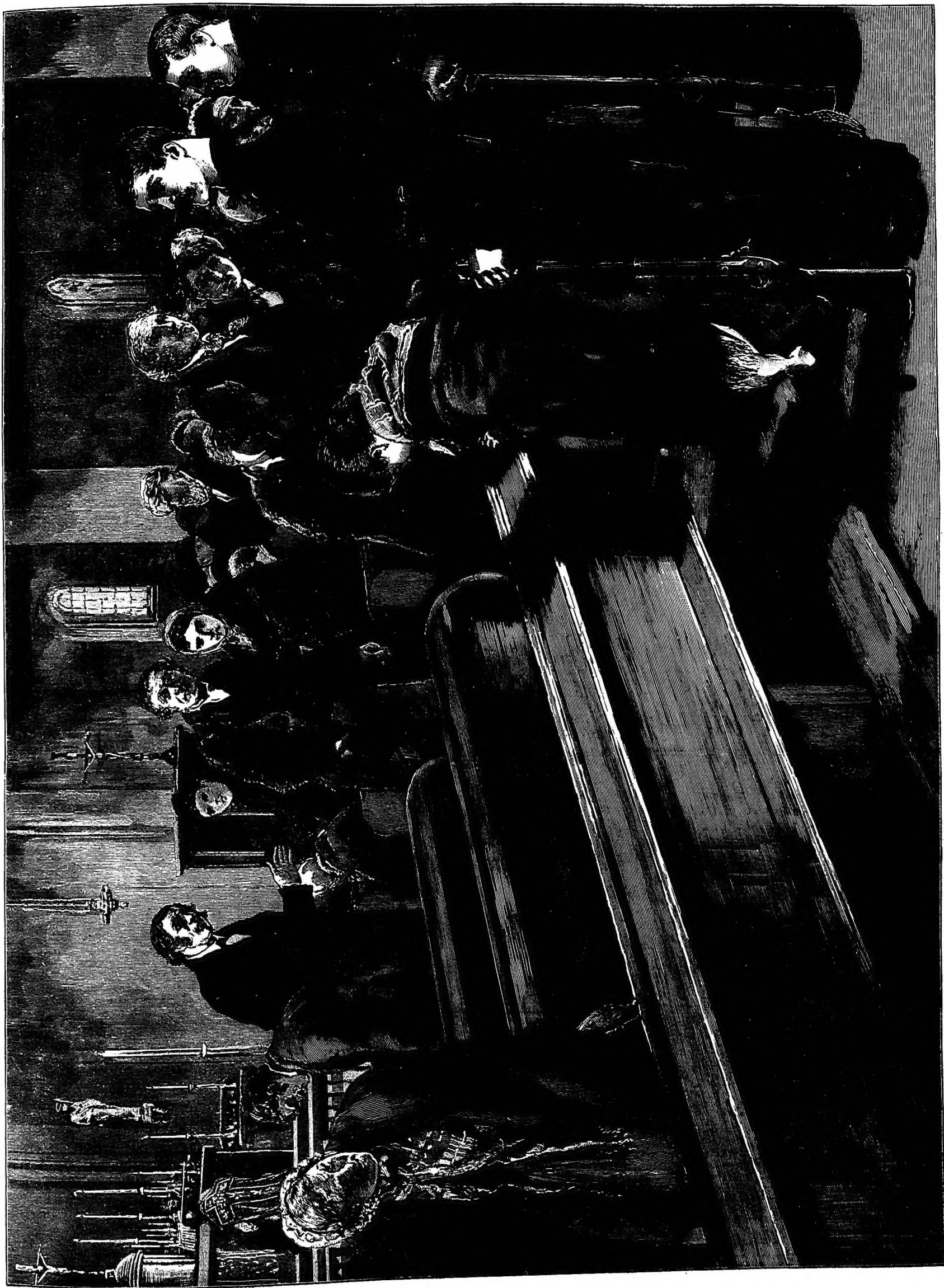
DALZELL HOUSE, MOTHERWELL, THE SEAT OF LORD HAMILTON OF DALZELL  
Where the Prince and Princess stayed during their Visit to Glasgow



THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN BUCHANAN STREET

THE OPENING OF THE GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES





### THE FATHERLESS IN CHURCH

A SCENE IN IRELAND IN 1888

On delivering judgment Captain Massey said :—"The case is a peculiar one, but it is part an- parcel of the dread system of boycotting which is carried on in this country. This instance of sympathy with murderers surpassed all that has gone before, for it has led to the desertion by the people of their own house of worship." And Mr. ROCHE added :—"The girl Norah Fitzmaurice had committed no offence against the laws of God or man; she simply told the truth,

and brought to justice the ruffians who so cruelly and foully murdered her father. In any civilised country the poor girl would be an object of pity and compassion. Whereas she has been subjected to the most cruel persecution; her enemies had even tracked her into the house of God, and had there exposed her to what was the greatest possible form of intimidation by forbidding others to worship in her presence."



**WHITSUNTIDE ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RETURN TICKETS** for distances over 10 miles. EXTRA FARE (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class) from London on Saturday, May 19th, returning the following Monday and Tuesday.

**PARIS.—SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSIONS.** Saturday, May 19th, leaving London Bridge 10.45 a.m., and 8.0 p.m.; Victoria 10.30 a.m. and 7.50 p.m.; and Kensington (Addison Road) 10.15 a.m. and 7.15 p.m.; returning from Paris any day up to and including June 1st.

Fares First Class, 38s.; Second Class, 29s.

**PORTSMOUTH AND ISLE OF WIGHT.—CHEAP TRAINS** SATURDAY, May 19th, to Havant and Portsmouth from Victoria 1.0 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction; from London Bridge 2.40 p.m.; and Kensington (Addison Road) 12.45 p.m.; returning by certain trains only the following Tuesday evening.

**WHIT SUNDAY.—CHEAP TRAINS** from London Bridge 8.0 a.m., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and Croydon; and from Victoria 7.50 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, to Arundel, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, Havant, and Portsmouth. Returning same day.

**WHIT MONDAY.—CHEAP TRAINS** from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington (Addison Road) at 8.40 a.m. to Havant and Portsmouth. Returning same day.

Return fares between London and Portsmouth Town and Havant, Day Excursions, 4s.; Saturday to Tuesday, 5s.

For Isle of Wight connections, and through Cheap Fares to Ryde, Cowes, Ventnor, and Isle of Wight Railway Stations, see Handbills.

**HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS.—WHIT-SUNDAY,** CHEAP TRAINS from London Bridge 8.5 a.m., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and Croydon; and from Victoria 8.0 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction. Returning same day.

**WHIT MONDAY.—CHEAP TRAINS** from London Bridge, 7.45 a.m.; and from Victoria, 7.35 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction. Returning same day. Fare there and back, 4s.

**EASTBOURNE and LEWES.—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS** on Whit Sunday and Monday from London Bridge, calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and Croydon; and from Victoria, calling at Clapham Junction.

**BRIGHTON.—SATURDAY TO TUESDAY.—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS, SATURDAY, May 19th,** from Victoria, 2.0 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction; from Kensington (Addison Road) 1.50 p.m., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, and Battersea; from London Bridge 2.15 p.m., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and Croydon.

Returning only on the following Tuesday, and then only by the 7.10 p.m. Train. Fare there and back, 5s.

**EVERY SUNDAY.—CHEAP FIRST CLASS TRAINS** from Victoria 10.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

**SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS, on Whit Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday,** from London Bridge direct, and from Victoria, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Fare there and back, Three Shillings.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT TRAINS DAILY** to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, Kensington (Addison Road), West Brompton, Chelsea, and Clapham Junction.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, see Handbills to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly; and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Luggage Circus Office.

(By Order) A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

## SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES.

New Pictures Painted by the following Artists:

L. ALMA-TADEMA.	E. LONG, R.A.	R.W. MACBETH, A.R.A.
R.A. FIDES, R.A.	H. WOODS, A.R.A.	F. DICKSE, A.R.A.
LUKE STONE, R.A.	HERBERT SCHMALZ.	C.E. PERUGINI.
MARCUS STONE, R.A.	VAL PRINSEP, A.R.A.	E.J. POYNTER, R.A.
F.H. CALDERON, R.A.	PHIL MORRIS, A.R.A.	J. W. WATERHOUSE.
F. GOODALL, R.A.	F. W. W. TOPHAM, R.I.	A.R.A. R.I.
SIR F. LEIGHTON.	E. BLAIR LEIGHTON.	W.F. YEAMES, R.A.
Bart., P.R.A.	G.D. LESLIE, R.A.	MRS. ALMA-TADEMA.

**OPEN DAILY.**—Admission One Shilling, at the GRAPHIC GALLERY, Brook Street (two doors from New Bond Street).

**THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE,** completed a few days before he died. Now on VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street, with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and his other Great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily. One Shilling.

**JEPHTHA'S VOW.** By EDWIN LONG, R.A. THREE NEW PICTURES.—JEPHTHA'S RETURN. 2. ON THE MOUNTAINS. 3. THE MARTYR—NOW ON VIEW with his celebrated ANNO DOMINI, ZEUXIS AT CROTONA, &c., at THE GALLERIES, 168, New Bond Street, from 10 to 6. Admission 1s.

**THE NEW GALLERY.—THE SUMMER EXHIBITION** is NOW OPEN from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission ONE SHILLING. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

**EXHIBITION OF WORKS IN WOOD** open every Weekday from May 12 till June 4, at Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 11 a.m. till 9 p.m. Admission FREE.

**THE NORWEGIAN FIORDS, THE BALTIC, &c.—The** Steam Yacht "VICTORIA," 1,804 Tons register, 1,500 Horse Power, R.D. Lunham, Commander, will be despatched from Tilbury Dock as follows:—

and JUNE for 16 days cruise to the NORWEGIAN FIORDS.

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and JUNE for 16 days cruise to the NORWEGIAN FIORDS.

the Prince and Princess for honouring the opening with their presence, and giving a brief account of the manner in which the Exhibition was organised and the nature of the exhibits, among the most interesting of which were Her Majesty's Jubilee presents; the industries of Glasgow itself embracing chemical, iron, and other mineral products, engineering, shipbuilding, electrical and scientific appliances, textile fabrics, and machinery in motion; the industries of women, not only in Scotland, but in India, the colonies, and of foreign countries, and valuable Art, archaeological, and historical collections. The Prince made an appropriate reply, alluding to the connection of Glasgow with the inventions and the shipping-trade of the present century, and to the great part which Glasgow now



contributes to the commerce and manufactures of the world. The Lord Provost then presented to the Princess an album of paintings by members of the Glasgow Art Club, and after the performance of the Inaugural Ode the Prince of Wales formally declared the Exhibition open. Finally the "Hallelujah Chorus" was performed, and then the Royal party made a tour through the various sections. In that devoted to women's industries, Lady Campbell, who has taken a leading part in organising the display, presented the Princess, as a memento of her visit, with an embroidered quilt, the work of the daughter of an Ayrshire labourer. We have already described the principal features of the Exhibition buildings, which cover an area of 474,500 square feet, and have cost 70,000l. They were erected from the designs of Messrs. Campbell-Douglas and Sellars, architects, Glasgow. Of Mr. James Sellars we engrave a portrait from a photograph by T. and R. Annan, 153, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

## THE BOYCOTTING OF NORAH FITZMAURICE

ON January 31st, an agrarian murder of a remarkably cold-blooded and deliberate kind was committed near the village of Lixnaw, Kerry, an old man named James Fitzmaurice being assassinated in the presence of his daughter Norah. Two men, who have since been executed, were afterwards charged with the crime, and Norah gave evidence on the part of the Crown against them. From that time onwards she was rigorously and vindictively boycotted. On Sunday, April 15th, she attended service at the Lixnaw Roman Catholic Chapel for the first time since the conviction of her father's murderers at the Wicklow Assizes in March. She was protected by twenty armed policemen, some of whom entered the chapel,



while others remained outside. Just before that part of the service called "The Gospel" was reached, two men, named Thomas Dowling and Gostimer Galvin, got up off their knees and walked down the aisles; and, in consequence of signals given by them, the majority of the congregation, numbering about fifty persons, left the chapel and refused to return. No word was spoken to Norah Fitzmaurice herself. The result of these proceedings was that on April 21st, at a special Court held by Captain Massey and Mr. Cecil Roche, at Listowel, Dowling and Galvin were charged with intimidating Norah Fitzmaurice, and were each sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six months. The defendants appealed, and were admitted to bail. We may add that an urgent appeal is being made to the loyalists of Great Britain and Ireland on behalf of Norah Fitzmaurice, her sister, and their widowed mother. Their lives are in such danger that they are continually guarded by police. They find it impossible to get a labourer to work for them, and have no funds to employ men from a distance. Several influential gentlemen have undertaken to collect subscriptions, among whom are the Ven. Archdeacon Orpen, the Rectory, Tralee; S. M. Hussey, Esq., Tralee; and J. A. Froude, Esq., 5, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.—Our portrait of Norah Fitzmaurice is from a photograph by Daly and Son, 47A, Nelson Street, Tralee.

## GENERAL F. F. MILLEN

It will be remembered that some time ago, when a man calling himself Cohen died of consumption in London, some curious reve-

lations were made of the proceedings of the Irish-American dynamite conspirators. These revelations have recently received further development during the examination of witnesses before the House of Commons, regarding the regulations for admitting strangers to be present during the sittings of that body. The evidence tendered shows that dangerous and improper persons had been admitted, among them being a man named Harkins, who has since been convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to penal servitude. It appeared



## SIR CHARLES BRIGHT

CHARLES TILSTON BRIGHT was the youngest son of the late Mr. Brailsford Bright, the head of an old Yorkshire family long settled in Hallamshire. He was born in 1832, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and from an early age turned his attention to electricity and chemistry. He was from the age of fifteen engaged with the Electric Telegraph Company in introducing and developing telegraphs for the public service both in England and Scotland. Before he was twenty-one he was called upon to lay underground wires in Manchester, without interrupting the traffic of so busy a city. In one night he had the streets up, laid the wires, and had the pavements down again before the inhabitants were out of their beds. In 1852 he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and, in connection with his elder brother Edward, who had been manager of the company for some years, he patented a series of inventions for the improvement of telegraphic apparatus. In 1853 he laid down the first cable which united Great Britain with Ireland, and in August, 1858, the first Atlantic cable was successfully completed. He afterwards superintended the laying of submarine cables in various parts of the world. Last year, at the meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, he delivered the inaugural address, in which he reviewed the history of the telegraph for the last fifty years. From 1865 to 1868 he sat as M.P. for Greenwich in the Liberal interest. In 1853 he married Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. John Taylor of Kingston-upon-Hull. Sir Charles died on May 3rd, at his residence, 78, Philbeach Gardens.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Boning and Small, 22, Baker Street, W.

## MR. J. W. PHILIPPS, M.P.

OWING to the resignation of Mr. Stephen Mason (Gladstonian), a vacancy was recently caused in the representation of Mid-Lanark. There were three candidates—Mr. Philipps (Gladstonian), who polled 3,847 votes; Mr. Bousfield (Conservative), 2,917 votes; and Mr. Hardie (Labour Representative), 617 votes. The first-named was therefore duly elected.

Mr. John Wynford Philipps, of the Vicarage, Warminster, Wilts, and of the Middle Temple, is the eldest son of the Rev. Sir James Erasmus Philipps, Vicar of Warminster and Prebendary of Salisbury, by his marriage with Mary Margaret, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, and granddaughter of the first Lord Wynford. He was born in the year 1860, was educated at Keble College, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in July, 1886. He married early in the present year Nora, younger daughter of the late Mr. J. Gerstenberg, of Stockleigh House, Regent's Park. He now enters Parliament for the first time, but he unsuccessfully contested the Eastern, or Devises, Division of Wiltshire in the Gladstonian interest at the General Election of 1886.—Our portrait is from a photograph by H. S. Mendelsohn, 27, Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.

## ADMIRAL SIR A. P. RYDER, K.C.B.

SIR ALFRED PHILLIPPS RYDER was the junior of the six Admirals of the Fleet, and had a long and distinguished service. He was born in 1820, the seventh son of Henry Ryder, sometime Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He entered the Navy as cadet in 1833, and after fifty-two years of service he gained the highest rank that can be reached by a naval officer. In 1847, he was employed in North America and the West Indies in command of the *Viceroy*, steam-sloop, until May in the following year, when he was promoted for services at the capture of Serapique. During the war with Russia, he was in command of the *Dauntless* in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and, for in his services in the war, he received the medal with clasp, and the Turkish medal, and the Medjidieh of the Fourth Class. He was Comptroller-General of Coastguard from 1863 to 1866, and, until his promotion to the rank of Admiral, was Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty. He was second in command of the Channel Squadron in 1868; after which date he was appointed as Naval Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris. In 1874 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the China station, which post he filled till 1877, and shortly afterwards was made Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, where he remained till 1882. He was made a K.C.B. in 1884, and was a Commissioner for the Royal Patriotic Fund. Admiral Ryder was the author of a work on the saving of life at sea. He married in 1852 Louisa, daughter of the late Henry Dawson, of Launde Abbey, Leicestershire. On the 30th April, the gallant Admiral, while waiting for a steamer at Vauxhall Pier, fell into the Thames and was drowned. The jury



## THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION

THE Prince and Princess of Wales stayed at Dalzell House with Lord Hamilton of Dalzell during their recent visit to Glasgow, for the purpose of opening the Exhibition. On Tuesday week they went by train to Glasgow, where we last week recorded the main features of their reception by the Lord Provost and the Exhibition authorities. The city was picturesquely decorated in honour of the Royal visit, and the streets were brilliant with gay festooning and floral devices. Buchanan Street was especially noticeable, while the arch in our illustration in Kelvin Grove Park was one of the most striking features of the decorations. The whole line of route was densely thronged, and right loyal enthusiasm greeted the appearance of the Royal carriage. We have previously described the reception at the Municipal Chambers and the luncheon at the Lord Provost's residence, and will pass on to the actual opening ceremony of the Exhibition. On the Royal party arriving at the Exhibition gateway a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and after several presentations had been made, the President, Sir Archibald Campbell, handed a golden key to the Prince, who opened with it the east door of the vestibule. Together with the Princess, the Prince then headed the procession to the *deis* which had been erected in the Grand Hall. The inaugural ceremony began with a prayer from the Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D., and next Sir Archibald Campbell read an address from the Executive Council, thanking



A PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTION BALL in aid of the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, will be held at the Hotel Métropole, on Wednesday next. This Hospital is in future to be conducted on provident principles, and a small fixed monthly payment made during health and sickness enables any one who is ill to apply at the hospital, where fully-qualified local practitioners attend daily in the evening as well as in the morning to see patients. In order to avoid abuse of this system, no one earning above a certain sum weekly is allowed to join this Provident Department. Accidents and cases of urgency are admitted free, no letters of recommendation being required, and those patients whose diseases are of a serious nature are passed on to the consultative staff, and if necessary, admitted as in-patients free. A certain proportion of beds, however, are reserved for patients who are able to pay a small fee towards their maintenance. There are also separate Hebrew wards, with kitchen and other arrangements in compliance with Jewish requirements. Funds are urgently needed for furnishing the still-unopened wards of the Hospital, and donations and subscriptions may be paid to the Secretary, C. H. Byers, Esq., at the hospital. Tickets for the ball, 7s. 1s. for gentlemen, and 15s. for ladies, may be obtained of Arthur Davies, Esq., M.B., Secretary to the Executive Committee, 23, Finsbury Square, E.C.





SIR CHARLES TILSTON BRIGHT  
Electrical Engineer,  
Born 1832. Died May 3, 1888



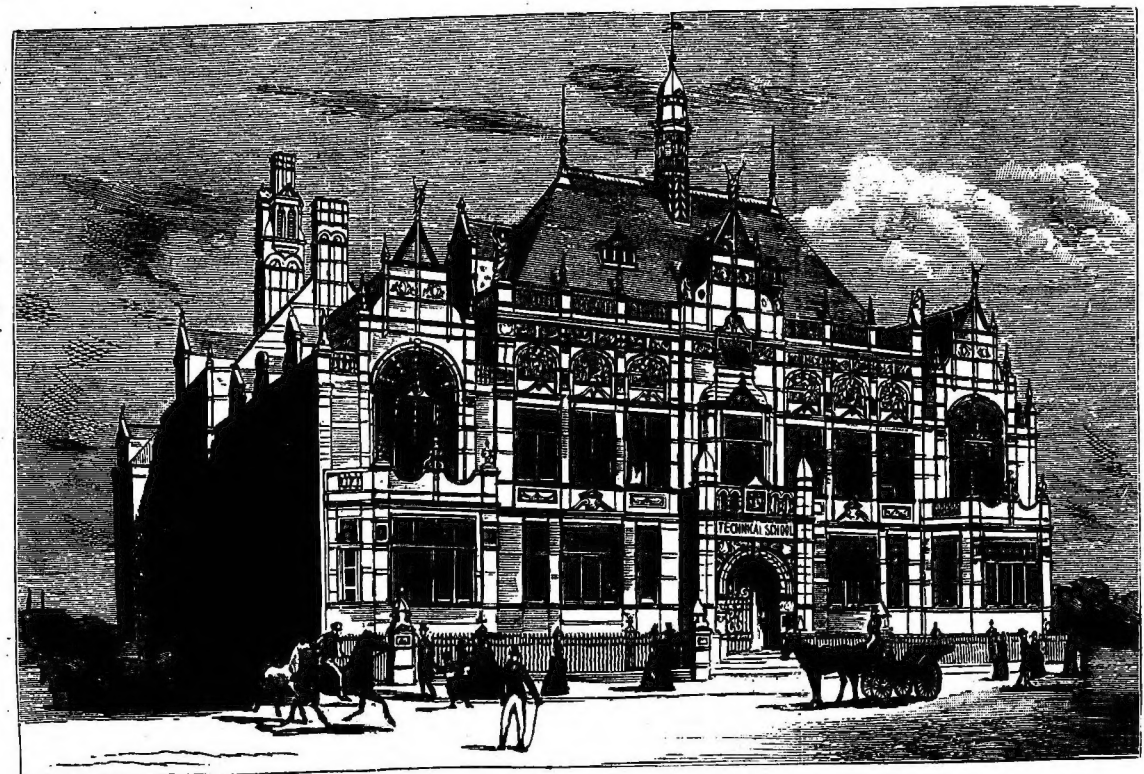
MR. JOHN WYNFORD PHILIPPS  
New Gladstonian M.P. for Mid-Lanark



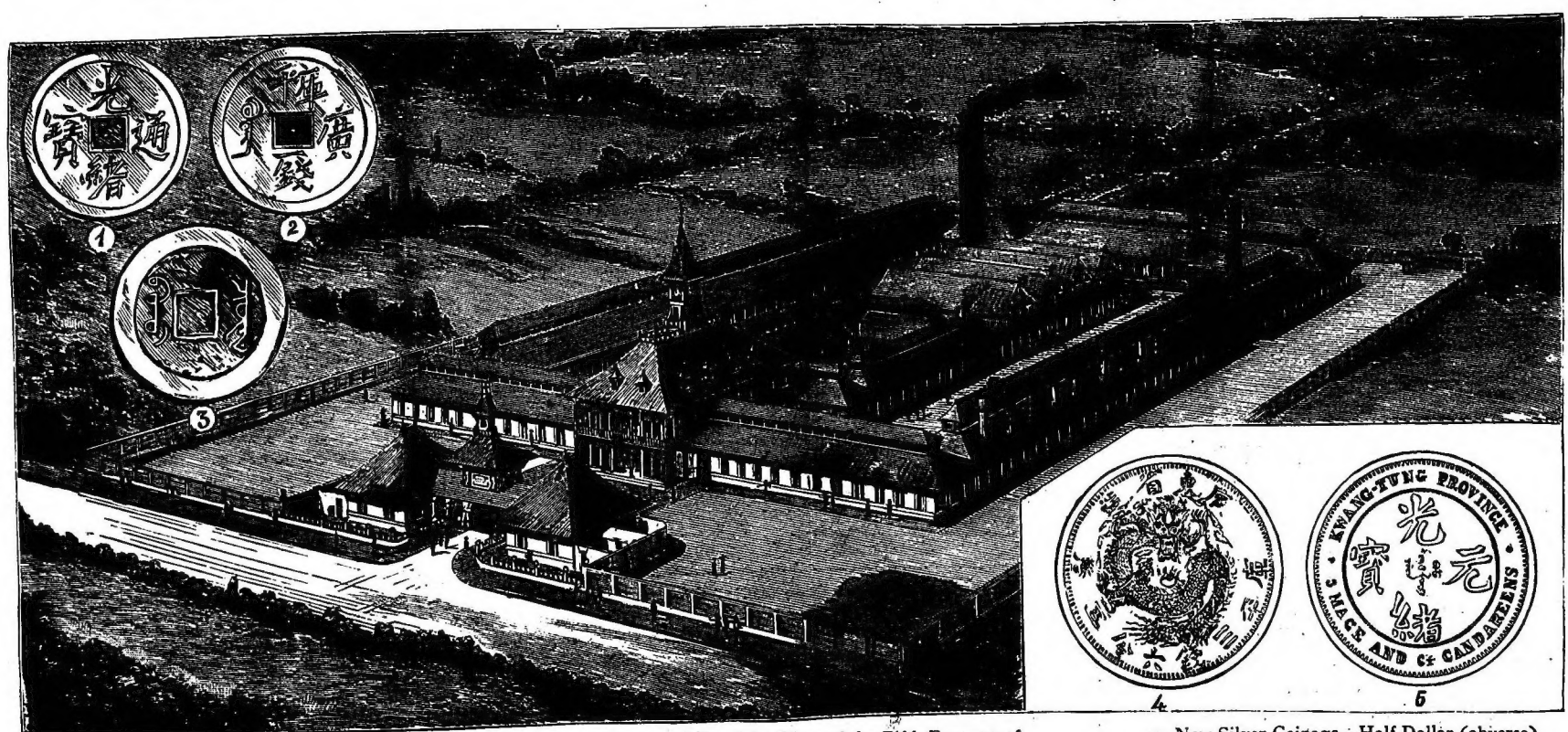
ADMIRAL SIR A. P. RYDER, K.C.B.  
Born 1820. Drowned in the Thames, at Vauxhall Pier, April 30, 1888



FRAGMENT OF AN OLD ROMAN WALL  
Discovered at St. Martin's-le-Grand while Clearing the Ground for the  
Extension of the General Post Office



THE NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, BLACKBURN  
The Foundation-Stone of which was Laid by the Prince of Wales, May 9th



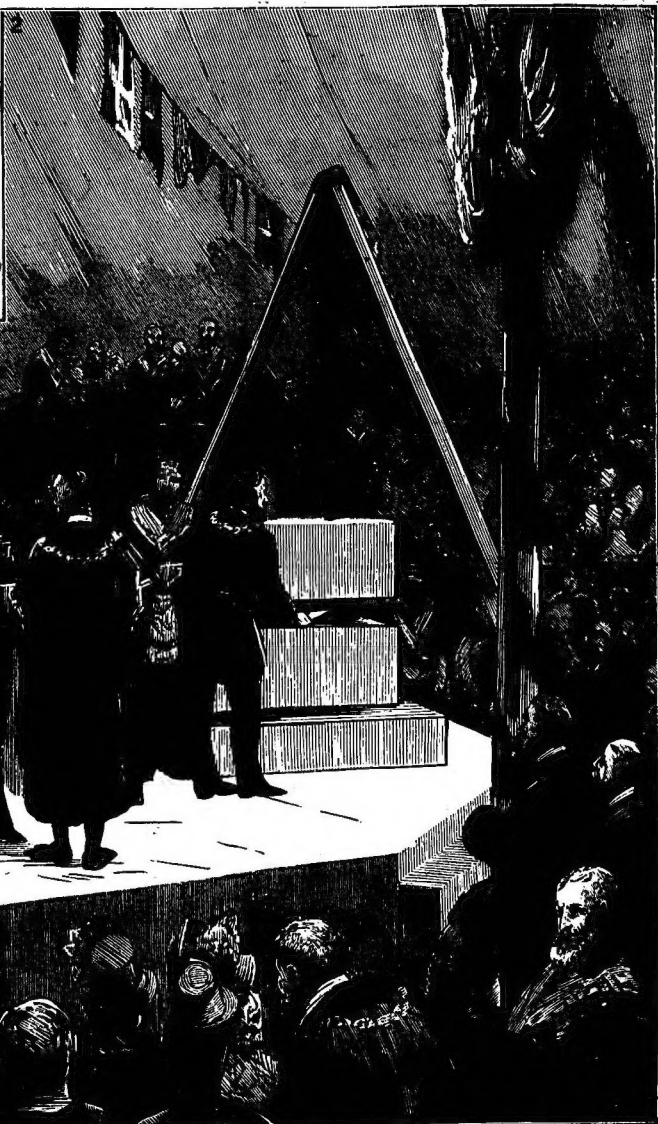
1. New Brass Coin (obverse)  
2. New Brass Coin (reverse)

3. Old Brass Coin of the Time of the Fifth Emperor of  
Present Dynasty

4. New Silver Coinage—Half-Dollar (obverse)  
5. New Silver Coinage—Half-Dollar (reverse)

A NEW ROYAL MINT FOR CHINA AT CANTON





1. The Prince of Wales Speaking at the Banquet  
General Feilden, who Entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales during their Stay at Blackburn

2. The Prince Laying the Foundation-Stone of the New Technical Schools

3. Witton Park, the Residence of Lieutenant-General Feilden

4. The Blackburn Borough Coat-of-Arms

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT BLACKBURN



OPENING OF THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION AT EARL'S COURT BY THE LORD MAYOR



## FOREIGN

THE sayings and doings of General Boulanger still form the leading topic of interest in FRANCE, and the papers continue to publish minute records of all his actions with a tedious and wearisome fidelity. The General's tour in the North is claimed by his supporters to have been highly successful, though in some places, such for instance as Lille, unsympathetic bystanders essayed to drown the cheers of his admirers by hisses and counter-cries, while a few pelted the general's carriage with rotten eggs, boiled apples, cabbage-stalks, and bags of flour, as a more striking mark of their disapprobation than mere verbal remonstrances. The General throughout his tour has endeavoured to make himself all things to all men. At Douai he complimented the Flemings on being the advanced sentinels of France. At Lille he pronounced the Northern Department to be the most industrious in France, and consequently to require rest and stability more than any other. In the mining districts, where he was enthusiastically received, mothers holding up their babies to be kissed, he begged himself to promote the welfare of the working-classes by solving social problems, and promised the pitmen to do his utmost to make them happy, and to make France strong. While, however, the General was profuse in such pledges as these, which are to be fulfilled if France will only accept his still-hidden programme, he was careful to repudiate the accusation of aiming at a Dictatorship, and was equally persistent in insisting that his views are in every way peaceful. As for attacking Germany, that would be the act of a criminal or a madman. The shortcomings of the present and past Ministries and of the 585 *rois faillants* who make and unmake the Cabinets were vigorously denounced, and as a contrast his own "unalloyed patriotism," which had caused his dismissal from the army, was held up to universal admiration. The General returned to Paris on Tuesday, meeting with a hearty welcome at the station from a crowd of his adherents, counter-cheers, however, being raised as he drove to his hotel. His next step will be taken in the Chamber itself, where he intends to make his great speech on the Revision of the Constitution. "There is no doubt that the General will bring troublous times upon the Government. He is undeniably popular with a large section of his fellow-countrymen, and is supported financially in some mysterious manner which would imply that other and influential heads are at work besides his own. The question in everybody's mouth is who are they, Royalists, Bonapartists, or simply enthusiastic believers in his "Democratic and Durable Republic?"

The discussion in the English Parliament and Press regarding the shortcomings of the British Army and Navy and the defencelessness of England in the event of an invasion has naturally attracted universal attention on the Continent, and nowhere more so than in France, where much surprise is expressed at the sudden scare which has arisen on this side of the Channel, and the journals are asking against whom all the armaments are to be prepared, if not against France. It is generally assumed that England is anxious to be ready for eventualities in case she should be called upon to act in concert with Germany, Austria, and Italy in the general European war which has so long been looming on the horizon. This opinion is also held in Russia, only in an accentuated form, and the *Novosti* charges the British Government with the desire of being able "to pursue with an armed hand a manifestly aggressive policy." In Germany and Austria England's wish to complete her national defences is looked upon far more sympathetically, as it is acknowledged that, if Russia is to be kept away from the Balkan peninsula, it must be by the combined efforts of Austria, Italy, and England.

The situation in EASTERN EUROPE remains in the same chronic condition of uneasiness. Germany and Austria are still girding against Russia; the Hungarian official journal has published a strikingly alarmist article on Russia's designs; while in the Balkan States, though a lull prevails for the moment, there is a universal feeling that the tornado may burst at any moment. In SERBIA, the anti-Russian party were greatly alarmed at the statement that the Queen intended to return to Belgrade, and King Milan had been at Vienna to see her on the subject, and has induced her to remain out of the kingdom. The Queen, it may be remembered, is the daughter of a Russian colonel, has a large party of her own in Serbia, and is credited with a desire to depose King Milan and raise her son to the throne—with herself as Regent—a pretty little plan, which would exactly suit the plans of Russia. In BULGARIA, Prince Ferdinand has made—if official reports are to be credited—a very successful tour, his reception everywhere being described as unexpectedly loyal and gratifying. At Rustchuk, where Russian intrigues are rife, the populace made a great and spontaneous demonstration; while at Varna he was welcomed with the most hearty enthusiasm. It is certainly manifest that the Bulgarians only desire to be left alone, and that they dread a Russian occupation above all things. They do not conceal their sorrow and disappointment with the Great Powers, who are ready enough to afford them a Platonic sympathy, but hold out no hope of more material assistance should Russia determine to crush Bulgarian independence by force of arms. In MACEDONIA, quiet appears to prevail at present, and amicable relations have been restored between Greece and Turkey. In MONTENEGRO, however, Prince Nicholas, in promulgating his new Civil Code, expressed his gratitude to Russia in a somewhat uncalled-for manner, and alluded to the present Czar and his father as the "Protectors of all Slavs"—an expression of opinion that leaves no doubt which side Prince Nicholas will take in the coming struggle. So at least think the Austro-Hungarian journals, which are once more expressing the most pessimistic views, and the *Pester Lloyd* sums up the situation by declaring that "peace is in a very sickly condition, and nobody knows whether it will exist more than a few months, or even a few weeks." In conjunction with all this uneasiness come significant reports of renewed Russian energy in Central Asia, and of another military "scientific" expedition to Afghanistan and the Western Himalayas under the leadership of Colonel Prjevalski.

In GERMANY the Emperor has had a very decidedly better week. He has been practically free from fever, has been able to walk without assistance, and on Wednesday was able to drive out in the garden. He has received a good many visitors, his handwriting is stated to be firmer, and he is much stronger than at any time since his recent relapse. He has experienced, however, a slight difficulty in swallowing, but is now better, and he is able to take solid food, and is pronounced to have a good appetite. Professor Virchow is making another microscopic examination of the discharge from the Emperor's throat, and the result is looked forward to with considerable eagerness. One encouraging sign is that Prince Bismarck is taking a holiday at Varzin. The wedding of Prince Henry with Princess Irene of Hesse will take place on Thursday, 24th inst. The King of Saxony and the Prince of Wales will attend the ceremony, which will be celebrated at Charlottenburg in a comparatively private manner. If his health permit the Emperor will be present.

In AUSTRIA a monument to Maria Theresa has been unveiled at Vienna with great pomp by the Emperor, who summoned to the capital as many as sixty-four members of the Imperial Family to be present at the ceremonial, the attendance of all the chief military,

civic, and ecclesiastical personages being also "commanded." The monument has been erected at the Emperor's expense, is situated in a new square outside the Hofburg Gate, and between the two new Museums of Art and of Natural History, and consists of nine figures and four reliefs, all in bronze, and made from old cannon. The Empress is represented sitting on her throne; while equestrian statues of her four great generals, Field-Marshal Daun, Laudon, Traun, and Khevenhüller occupy the four corners of the pedestal. The reliefs represent Foreign Policy, Art and Science, the Army, Legislation and Administration, symbolised by portraits of celebrated personages of the age. The architect is Professor von Zumbusch, and the monument has cost 85,000*l*. The inaugural ceremony included a Mass, and is stated to have been one of the most brilliant and imposing scenes ever witnessed in the Austrian capital. In the evening there was a gala performance at the Opera, the chief feature being the representation of some episodes from military life during the reign of the great Empress—soldiers in all uniforms worn at that time going through the drill exercises of the epoch to the airs then in vogue.

From BURMA we have the usual weekly budget of dacoit raids and skirmishes. Three thousand troops and military police are acting against the Chins, and the Kale Tsawba, who it was thought had been carried off to some mountain stronghold, has been released by the enemy. Fifty dacoits are stated to have surrendered to the Deputy-Commissioner of Pagan. A reasonable correspondence is reported to have been discovered between certain Phoongyees in Lower Burma and the Mengwoon Prince at Pondicherry, a son of the late King Mindonem, and one of the most dangerous Alompra Princes still at large. He is credited with possessing considerable influence amongst the Shans.

In the UNITED STATES the International Copyright Bill was passed by the Senate last week. By this, foreign authors who have their works printed in the United States can secure the American copyright for their works. The same good fortune does not appear likely to attend the Fisheries Treaty, against which the Senatorial Committee has so adversely reported. The Senate has rejected a resolution to consider the Treaty in open session, and to allow a shorthand report of the debate to be made and published at the option of the senators.

In TURKEY several wealthy Russians have been captured near Aleppo by a Bedouin chieftain, who demands a high ransom for their release, the rich Count Strogonoff, son of the Grand Duchess Marie, being amongst the number.—In ITALY there has been another parliamentary discussion on Abyssinian matters, and Signor Crispi has stated that his Government aims at concluding peace with the Negus, who also desires a pacific settlement.—In AUSTRIA the anti-Chinese crusade continues, and in New South Wales Sir H. Parkes has wired to the Colonial Secretary, stating that his Government is determined to prevent the landing of Chinese unprovided with naturalisation papers, and a Bill prohibiting Chinese immigration is at once to be introduced into the Assembly. The New Zealand Government has proclaimed Chinese ports infected, as a method of stopping the coolie immigration. An International Conference has been suggested by the South Australian Government. British circles in CHINA are somewhat alarmed at the action of the Australasian Governments, as they fear it will tend to injure British interests, and affect friendly intercourse with the Chinese.—In CANADA a farewell banquet was given on Wednesday at Ottawa to Lord Lansdowne who spoke of the advances Canada had made during the past few years, and alluding to the Fisheries Treaty declared that "no miscarriage which we can now apprehend can possibly put matters back where they were before the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries."—In MADAGASCAR General Willoughby, the late Commander-in-Chief and Envoy to England in 1885, has been deprived of his command, and has been expelled from the island. The charges against him were that he exceeded his instructions, and disobeyed the order for recall, but the real reason for his fall is probably the hostility of the Prime Minister, who is hand-and-glove with the French Resident.



THE QUEEN held an Investiture of various Orders at Windsor Castle on Saturday. Before the ceremony the Princess of Wales and her eldest daughter Princess Louise arrived, the Princesses Victoria and Maud being already on a visit to Her Majesty since her return from town. The Princesses were present with the Queen at the Investiture, which took place in the White Drawing-Room with much ceremony. Her Majesty bestowed the Order of the Bath on Major-General Sir G. Stewart White, Colonel W. Lockhart, Sir R. Rawlinson, Sir Charles Warren, and Major-General Gipsys; the Star of India on Mr. J. B. Peile and Colonel J. Browne; St. Michael and St. George on Sir H. T. Irving, Major-General Murdock Smith, and Messrs. J. Pender, F. Young, and Baden Powell; and the Indian Empire on Sir Charles Turner and Sir Edwin Arnold. After the Investiture Prince George of Greece arrived, and drove with the Queen and Princesses, while in the evening Lords Cranbrook and Folkestone joined the Royal party at dinner. Next morning Her Majesty and the Princesses attended Divine Service in the private chapel, where the Dean of Llandaff preached, and in the afternoon the Queen and the Princess of Wales went to see Princess Christian. Later the Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit, and the Queen gave another small dinner party. The Princess of Wales and her three daughters, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George of Greece left Windsor for town on Monday, when Princess Christian and the Comte and Comtesse de Paris arrived on a visit, and the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Sir E. Bradford, and Sir F. Plunkett joined the Royal dinner party. During the day Her Majesty inspected Meissonier's picture, "1807." The Comte and Comtesse de Paris left on Tuesday. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and their children rejoin Her Majesty at the end of the week from their visit to Darmstadt, in time to accompany the Queen to Scotland on Monday. The Royal party will not be back at Windsor until the middle of June.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and went to see the Jubilee Stakes run at the Kempton Park Race Meeting. The Princess and daughters, with Prince George of Greece, rejoined the Prince at Marlborough House on Monday from staying with the Queen at Windsor, and later the Royal party went to South Kensington for the Prince to open the Anglo-Danish Exhibition. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Opera. On Tuesday the Prince reviewed the Household Troops, and next day the Princess held a Drawing-Room on behalf of the Queen. The Prince and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud were present.—Prince Albert Victor will visit Bristol on June 28, to unveil the Jubilee Statue of the Queen, and distribute prizes to the Royal Naval Volunteers.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS has elected as members Misses Alice Hobson and Alice Squire, and Messrs. W. Hatherell, F. Austen Brown, W. B. Wollen, Bernard Evans, and Jules Lessore.



AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH ASSOCIATION notice, it was intimated, had been given to the Bishop of London that, with the cordial support of the Association, legal proceedings are to be taken in regard to the St. Paul's reredos question.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER has introduced into the House of Lords a measure empowering him to nominate a Suffragan Bishop for Southwark, a residence for whom, the *Record* understands, has been offered by a munificent layman of the Diocese.

WHILE THE EXTENSION OF THE EPISCOPATE was being discussed at the recent meeting of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences, Professor Stokes, M.P., deprecated the idea that there was a necessity for large episcopal incomes. There should be, he thought, something which would bring more forcibly to people's minds the spiritual aspects of a Bishop's position. The Archdeacon of Essex expressed his approval of the view taken by the President of the Royal Society.

A MEETING, presided over by Lord Jersey, has been held at Grosvenor House to promote the erection of a church, in place of the present iron building, at an estimated cost of between 7,000*l*. and 8,000*l*., in connection with the Eton Mission at Hackney Wick. Among the speakers were the Bishop of Marlborough and the Head Master of Eton, the former of whom remarked that, while Marlborough had built one mission church, and Harrow had seen laid the foundation of another, nothing in brick and stone had been done by Eton, though first in the field.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Church of England Funeral Reform Association, the Duke of Westminster in the chair, the report presented intimated that the Home Office was to be asked to institute an inquiry into the condition of cemeteries in large towns, and the subject of intramural interments generally.

RATHER MORE THAN 17,000*l*. have still to be raised to complete the buildings of Mansfield College, the Nonconformist College at Oxford. The Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, the Principal, has drawn up another appeal for pecuniary aid, which it is proposed to send broadcast among the Nonconformist Churches.

REFERRING TO THE TERCENTENARY of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the *Tablet* says exultingly, "It is pleasant to think that when the men of Plymouth, in this nineteenth century, resolve to celebrate the great victory of Elizabeth, they choose a Catholic architect, Mr. Gribble, to design their monument, and a Catholic Duke" (the Duke of Norfolk) "to serve as their public spokesman."



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Augustus Harris of Drury Lane, this season, for the first time, directs the Royal Italian Opera, the past celebrity of which his father, the late Mr. Augustus Harris, did so much to sustain. As most people now are aware, a committee of noblemen and gentlemen have joined the directorate, in the hope of once more making Covent Garden a fashionable resort. Down to date they have certainly attained their object, for at the first two performances the house was crowded by persons of position, and on each evening the Prince and Princess of Wales occupied the Royal boxes. Our business is, however, more with the musical side of the question. *Lucresia Borgia* on Monday was, of course, more or less a trial affair, neither band nor chorus being quite up to the mark, while saving Madame Trebelli, who for more than a quarter of a century has been a favourite Maffio Orsini, the cast was by no means imposing. On Tuesday, however, *Carmen* was given, with a crowd of "first appearances." Madame Nordica had often played the titular character in the provinces, but never before in London. She proved herself by no means an ideal Carmen, but her impersonation was interesting throughout, and was in several respects original. M. De Reims, the Don José, is probably a Belgian, and he has many of the defects of the French vocal school, although, on the other hand, he is a capital actor. A favourable debut was made by Miss Margaret M'Intyre, a daughter of General M'Intyre, late of the Royal Artillery. Miss M'Intyre is probably the only *bond fide* Scottish girl on the operatic stage. She was first taught by Señor Manuel Garcia, and, after being two years in Italy, she placed herself under Madame Della Valle, a teacher resident here. She has a very agreeable soprano voice, apparently not particularly powerful, and is a pleasant, if not a great, singer. On Thursday *La Traviata* was announced for the re-appearance of Miss Ella Russell.

DEATH OF MR. LITTLETON.—Mr. Henry Littleton died on Friday last week, and was buried on Wednesday. To the ordinary world Mr. Littleton will chiefly be known as the successful proprietor of the enormous business of Novello, Ewer, and Co., and as a man who by business qualifications raised himself from a subordinate post to a position of great affluence. But he was really much more. By introducing stereotyping into music typography he was able to publish vocal scores of oratorios at less than a twentieth part of their previous price, and he thereby gave an impetus to the movement by which amateur choirs were established all over the country. He issued more full scores and valuable works on musical history than almost any other man in the country, he established orchestral, miscellaneous, and oratorio concerts, educated young composers at his own expense, and entertained Liszt, Dvorák, and other great musicians on their visits to London. At the period of his death Mr. Littleton had acquired all the Mendelssohn copyrights and the rights of publication and performance of three-fourths of the novelties which have been produced at recent festivals.

CONCERT NOVELTIES.—The trio in G of Beethoven, produced by Mr. Oscar Beringer, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, proved to be a trio written for clavier, flute, and bassoon, when the Bonn master was a lad of barely sixteen. It was on Tuesday played on the piano, violin, and violoncello, and various hardly justifiable liberties were taken with the *finale*—an *andante* and variations. At his first "recital" Mr. Charles Hallé, in the presence of the Princess of Wales, produced a newly-published pianoforte Quintet in A by Antonin Dvorák. The slow movement, marked "Dumka" or "Elegy," is far too long; but, otherwise, the work is quite characteristic of the composer, and much of it is strongly marked with his Slavonic tendencies.—At the second Richter Concert the programme included Professor Stanford's *Irish* symphony, the prelude and *finale* to *Tristan* (rather coarsely rendered), the *Walkürenritt*, and, by way of novelty, the *finale* to *Götterdämmerung*, the last opera of the *Nibelung* tetralogy. In this lengthy excerpt the vocal part, entrusted to Miss Pauline Cramer, is exceedingly trying; but the music contains a most beautiful *resumé* of the *leitmotifs* which have been used in the work.—On Wednesday Herr Grieg, with the assistance of his wife and of Madame Norman Néruda, gave a concert of his chamber works, many of which are so thoroughly and



so charmingly imbued with Norse tunes and the Norwegian musical sentiment generally. Nobody can play his own pianoforte pieces more beautifully than the composer, and nobody can sing his Norwegian songs with greater taste and effect than Madame Nina Grieg.—On Wednesday too at a concert given by Mr. De Lara (the concert giver being too ill to sing, was replaced by Mr. Holman Black and Miss Helen d'Alton) a little nine year old daughter of the late tenor, M. Nandin, made her *début* as a vocalist. The tiny child sang a French song prettily, but the public appearance of a girl while her voice is being matured is not a matter to be lightly encouraged.

**CONCERTS (VARIOUS).**—We can pass only rapidly over several of the numerous events of the week. We may therefore briefly refer to a capital performance of the "High Mass" in B minor given by the Bach Choir under Professor Stanford; to Mr. Stephen Kemp's concert, at which Grieg's lovely sonata in A minor was performed; to the concert in aid of the veteran teacher, Mr. Constantine, at which twenty-six artists assisted; to Miss Rosina Isidor's concert, at which Herr Karl Formes once more appeared; to Mr. Edwin Bending's concert at the Albert Hall, when excerpts from the oratorios were performed; to Miss Kleeberg's pianoforte recital, on Wednesday, when the gifted artist played Beethoven's sonatas Op. 90 and 101 admirably; to Madam Cellini's concert at Dudley House at which several members of the nobility appeared; to the Royal Amateur concert, at which Mr. Barton M'Guckin made his *résumé*; and to concerts given by Miss Margaret Hoare, Mr. Theodore Werner, Mr. John Cross, Mr. A. Balfour, Miss L. Greville, Mr. Aguila, Miss M'Laughlin, and we are almost afraid to reckon up how many others.

**NOTES AND NEWS.**—Dr. Mackenzie has revived the operatic class at the Royal Academy of Music, and one of the first performances to be given shortly will be no less severe a test than the second act of Wagner's *Flying Dutchman*.—Mr. Cowen started on Friday of this week to join at Naples the *Austral*, by which he will sail to Melbourne, where he will conduct the concerts during the Exhibition.—Johan Svendsen, the Norwegian composer, will conduct the rest of the Philharmonic Concerts this season.



THE House of Commons has celebrated the approach to the Whitsun Recess by a return to something like its old manner, the extinction of which was, to tell the truth, beginning to be deplored.

The change began on Friday in last week, quite unexpectedly springing from a familiar source. The business before a small and listless House was the ordinary motion to go into Committee of Supply, which is set up every Friday night. There was the customary list of amendments, at the head standing an innocent-looking motion in the name of Mr. Bradlaugh relating to the process of a newly-elected member taking his seat. It was the very platitude of the motion that led up to the scene which presently enthralled the House. Mr. Bradlaugh proposed that "on a new member presenting himself with his introducers below the Bar, at the time and under the conditions specified in the Standing Order 86, Mr. Speaker, unless the House otherwise resolve, shall forthwith call such member to the table for the purpose of taking his seat." The Attorney-General, with a touch of epigram not expected from him, announced that the Government would not oppose the motion on the specific ground that it was totally unnecessary.

Up to this point everything had gone forward in accordance with the usual condition of affairs—that is to say, a profound dullness reigned over the almost empty House. Mr. Smith and all the other members of the Government save the Attorney-General were absent. Not more than thirty members had listened to the discussion; but, at the summons of the division bell, over three hundred flocked in from the various precincts of the House, and suddenly a thrill of excitement ran through the hastily-gathered multitude. When Mr. Bradlaugh's motion was read out, a loud shout of "No!" went up from the throats of 150 Conservatives, who apparently did not know that the Attorney-General, at the instance of the Leader of the House, had announced his intention of not opposing the resolution. The Attorney-General, bound by his pledge, and evidently dazed by this sudden revolt of the party, went out into Mr. Bradlaugh's lobby, followed by a few stray Conservatives. The majority was, however, just enough to carry the preliminary proposal to negative the motion to go into Committee. For this 152 voted, against 147 on the other side.

The excitement reached its height at the announcement of these figures. News of what was going on brought in new relays of members, amongst the arrivals being Mr. W. H. Smith, who half an hour earlier had left the House in a state of profoundest peace, returning to find it seething with excitement. Lord Randolph Churchill—who, rightly or wrongly, is suspected of having planned the little surprise—fell upon Mr. Smith, and remonstrated with him for the mismanagement of the business of the House. Mr. Smith, it seemed, had, in private communication with Mr. Bradlaugh, intimated that if he would add to his motion, as it originally stood, a proviso in the words "unless the House otherwise resolve," the Government would accept the motion. Mr. Bradlaugh yielded to these terms, and it was this very proviso that made the occasion for controversy. Sir Henry James moved to omit it. Mr. Smith, not knowing what else to do, and subjugated by the fierce passion of Lord Randolph Churchill, did not resist the striking out of his own proviso. That done, he declared himself free from obligation to Mr. Bradlaugh; and, amid cheers, and laughter, and groans, the truncated resolution was rejected by 180 votes against 152. After this the House got itself counted out.

Friday night was also a turning point in the House of Lords, where Lord Salisbury suddenly attacked Lord Wolseley, more than hinted that he had had something to do with a sensational article on the National Defences, appearing in the current issue of a daily journal, and specifically castigated him for the alarmist speech delivered nearly a fortnight earlier at a dinner to Sir John Pender. On Monday night, Lord Salisbury, having sowed the whirlwind, reaped the storm. Lord Wolseley came down to find the House filled as it rarely is, save when Church or Land are in danger. The profoundest interest reigned as to the course that might be adopted by Lord Wolseley. Would he kiss the rod, withdraw what he said, and express contrition? Or would he stand by his guns, defy Lord Salisbury, and, flinging up his commission, indict all gentlemen concerned for the administration of the Army? Lord Wolseley steered a middle course. He was good enough to say that when he denounced the system of Parliamentary government in its relations to the Army and Navy, he had not had in his mind Lord Salisbury's Government. He denied any knowledge of the screed in the *Daily Telegraph*. As for his specific declarations at the Pender banquet he stood by every word, but pointed out that what he had there said had not the advantage of novelty, having all been set forth some eighteen months ago in evidence given by himself before a Royal Commission. Lord Salisbury eagerly seized at the flag of truce held out by Lord Wolseley in his opening remarks, deprecated all notion of his resigning, and the affair ended in everybody shaking hands all round. But the crowded House separated with the conviction that it was a very hollow truce.

The House of Commons met on Monday, crowded, and cheerful, in anticipation of the lively spirit revealed on Friday being maintained, an expectation not falsified. There were rumours that the adjournment was to be moved, in order to discuss the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed upon Mr. John Dillon. In addition, Mr. Morley had given formal notice of his intention to resist the proposal of the Government to take the King-Harman Salary Bill as the first business of the day. The motion for the adjournment was not made, the discovery of an alleged breach of privilege equally well serving the purpose of keeping back the King-Harman Salary Bill for a couple of hours. The resident magistrate in reporting the conviction of Mr. Dillon had described his offence as "having taken part in the Plan of Campaign." This shocked the legal mind of Mr. Tim Healy, who moved that this informal, not to say flippant, way of reporting a grave event to the House was a breach of privilege. A long, lively, and occasionally angry debate, in which Mr. Gladstone took the inevitable part, followed, the motion being rejected by 250 votes against 189.

Then the House got into Committee on the King-Harman Salary Bill, which well maintained its reputation for bringing disaster to the Government. Mr. Heneage moved an amendment, providing that the salary of the newly-constituted Minister should come out of the pockets of the Chief Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant. On a division this motion, which if carried would have been fatal to the Bill, was rejected by 191 votes against 183, the Government thus escaping a nasty fall by a narrow majority of eight votes. When, at midnight, business was interrupted the House was still in Committee on the Bill, and Mr. Smith desperately proposed to continue it at a morning sitting on Tuesday. This proposal was defeated, but on Tuesday the fatal Bill turned up again on a motion to take what should have been a private members' night for the Imperial Defences Bill. This measure, the Opposition said, should have been taken on Monday instead of the Salary Bill, and thereupon, for another two hours, there were a succession of angry speeches and lively scenes. In the end the House got into Committee on the Imperial Defence Bill, and made some considerable progress.

On Wednesday Mr. Jesse Collings moved the second reading of the familiar allotment scheme disguised under the name of the Small Holdings Bill. The measure was talked out by Mr. Muntz after an effort to apply the Closure in order to take a division had been defeated by the Ministerial Vote. On Thursday the Employers' Liability Bill was dealt with, and to-day (Friday) the House adjourned for the Whitsun Recess, meeting again on Thursday, the 31st.



MR. TOD HEATLEY, as freeholder of the house in front of Onslow Gardens, occupied by "The Queen's Jubilee Hospital," applied on Wednesday for an injunction against its use as such, on the ground, among others, that the treatment in it of infectious diseases rendered it dangerous to the neighbourhood. After hearing evidence as to the non-infectious character of the diseases treated in it, Mr. Justice Kekewich came to the conclusion that as some of them in all likelihood would develop into infectious or contagious diseases, he would grant the injunction, but in consideration of the time during which the hospital had been established, and of the fact that no one had been proved to be injuriously affected by it, he would allow the defendant six months in which to stop it as it now exists.

A NOVEL WRITTEN BY "A" may, it seems, be dramatised by "B," and be produced on the stage by "C," without any infringement of its copyright, or of that of any person to whom "A" has assigned it. But if for the production of the play—and it can scarcely be produced otherwise—copies of it, containing substantial reproductions of characteristic passages in the novel, are made, whether in MS. or print, for the use of the actors—and one such must be submitted to the Lord Chamberlain—then the copyright in it is infringed. Such was the decision, based on precedents, of Mr. Justice Stirling, when applied to by Messrs. Warne, the well-known publishers, as owners of Mrs. Frances H. Burnett's novel, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," for an injunction to restrain an alleged infringement of their copyright, a dramatised version of it having been performed at the Prince of Wales's Theatre; and at least four copies of that version having been made for the actors and the Lord Chamberlain. Practically, therefore, it is so far established, though indirectly or circuitously, that a novel cannot be thoroughly dramatised without the consent of the owner of the copyright in it.

THAT WELL-KNOWN CLERICAL DEMOCRAT, the Rev. Stewart Headlam, brought an action for libel, tried before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a Special Jury, against the proprietors of the *Record*, for a paragraph in that journal in which, in the course of comments on a meeting in Trafalgar Square, it was said that "among the speakers who, on Sunday, distinguished themselves by the violence of their language, was the Rev. S. Headlam." "Sunday" was a printer's error for "Monday," but the defendants rectified this error in their journal, and paid 40s. into Court in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim to damages. The plaintiff in cross-examination admitted that when speaking in Trafalgar Square on Monday, the 7th November last, in support of the Land Restoration League, he had used words to the effect that "if Jesus Christ came to earth again, and paid a visit to Trafalgar Square, He would very soon get arrested," and that the land had been stolen from the industrial classes by the ground-landlord system. He had also preached a sermon, in which, quoting St. Paul in a version of his own, "Let the robber rob no more," he had made reference to the Dukes of Westminster and Bedford. The jury, after a moment's deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendants.

THE WILL OF A MRS. RIES was contested in the Probate Court on somewhat peculiar grounds. She and her husband were of the Jewish persuasion. When she died her only property, with the exception of 100l. worth or so of jewellery, was a house which had been assigned to her by her husband, and to him she left all she possessed. An objection taken to the will that she was not of sound mind and was unduly influenced by her husband when she executed it, was rebutted by the evidence. But it was further contended on the part of one of her next-of-kin that she was the daughter of her husband's deceased wife's sister, that, therefore, he was not legally her husband, and that if a woman leave a bequest to a man as her husband, believing him to be her husband, which he is really not, the bequest is bad, because made under a mistaken belief. The President pronounced for the will with costs.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION in London opens on June 4th. It will consist of an Irish village arranged as a picturesque village street of some dozen thatched Donegal cottages, with a "Holy Well" and an authentic Irish cross in the centre of the street, and a ruined tower just outside. Native peasantry will pursue their ordinary domestic avocations and industries inside the cottages, where will be seen such proverbial features of Irish homes as the peat fire, the iron potato kettle, and even Paddy's pig.



OUR QUEEN has long been an adept at the spinning-wheel, and Her Majesty has now sent to the Glasgow Exhibition two table-napkins made out of yarn spun by herself. They are accordingly shown in the Women's Industries Section. The first week of the Exhibition has been a great success, for over 200,000 visitors were recorded between Tuesday and Saturday, while 30,000 guinea season tickets were sold.

ELABORATE NAMES are given to the shot silks now so fashionable in Paris and London. There is "burning love"—pink changing to gold; "morning sky"—greyish blue, shot with pink; "Alpine glacier"—blue, tinted with white and pink; "pigeon's throat"—mauve, shot with pink; "feu d'enfer"—reddish yellow, changing to black; "humming bird"—green, with purple lights, and "opal"—white and green, shot with pink.

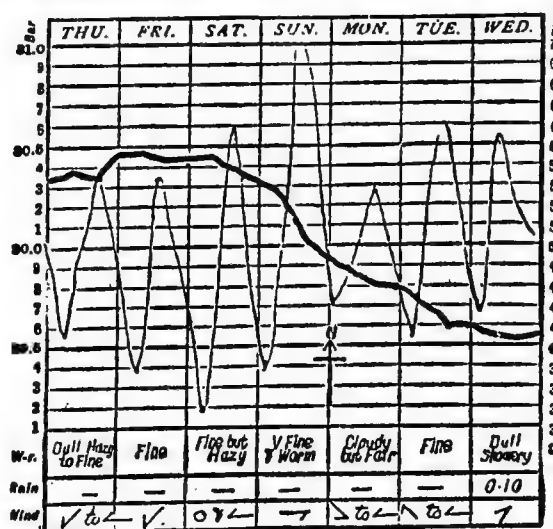
THE CORRESPONDENCE OF PETER THE GREAT is being published at St. Petersburg. There will be ten volumes in all, prepared by a special Commission, who have been hunting up the Czar's letters from all parts of the world. The first volume, which has just appeared, ranges from 1688—when Peter was sixteen years old—to 1701, and even includes some of the Czar's copybooks, which are more childish than might have been expected.

SEVERAL OF VICTOR HUGO'S UNPUBLISHED WORKS will be brought out within the next few weeks. Two volumes of poems, "Toute la Lyre," appear next Tuesday—the fourth anniversary of the poet's death—this work having been planned by Hugo during his last years of life. He gave dying instructions for the arrangement of "Toute la Lyre" to his literary executors, MM. Vacquerie and Meurice, and a tremendous task it has proved, for the immense mass of material was left in a most chaotic condition. Some of the pieces in the volume date back to 1822. A volume of plays will follow, including *The Twins*, which was written at Guernsey in exile, and lost for many years. Afterwards will appear a collection of critical essays, a sequel to one of Hugo's most celebrated works—the executors will not divulge to what book this sequel belongs—and a volume on the Ocean. Six volumes of his correspondence are also promised, but at a much later date. In these manuscripts it is curious to note the development of the poet's style. At first he wrote a fine cramped hand on small sheets of paper, covered with corrections and erasures. Gradually his handwriting and his paper enlarged, his ideas flowed more freely, and his manuscript became a fair unaltered sheet in the finest of characters.

LONDON MORTALITY again declined last week, and 1,360 deaths were registered, against 1,437 during the previous seven days, a decrease of 77, being 249 below the average, and at the rate of 16.6 per 1,000, and was lower than any rate registered this year. These deaths include 22 from measles (a rise of 6), 19 from scarlet fever (an increase of 4, and 7 below the average), 15 from diphtheria (a decrease of 7), 52 from whooping-cough (a fall of 28), 9 from enteric fever (a rise of 2), 1 from an undefined form of continued fever, 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a decline of 3), 1 from infantile cholera, and not 1 from small-pox or typhus. There were 904 scarlet fever patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals at the close of last week, besides 75 in the London Fever Hospital. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 260, (a fall of 27, and were 74 below the average). Different forms of violence caused 51 deaths; 38 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 14 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 5 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 13 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Twelve cases of suicide were registered, being 3 above the average.

## WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888



**EXPLANATION.**—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Wednesday midnight (16th inst.). The thin line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

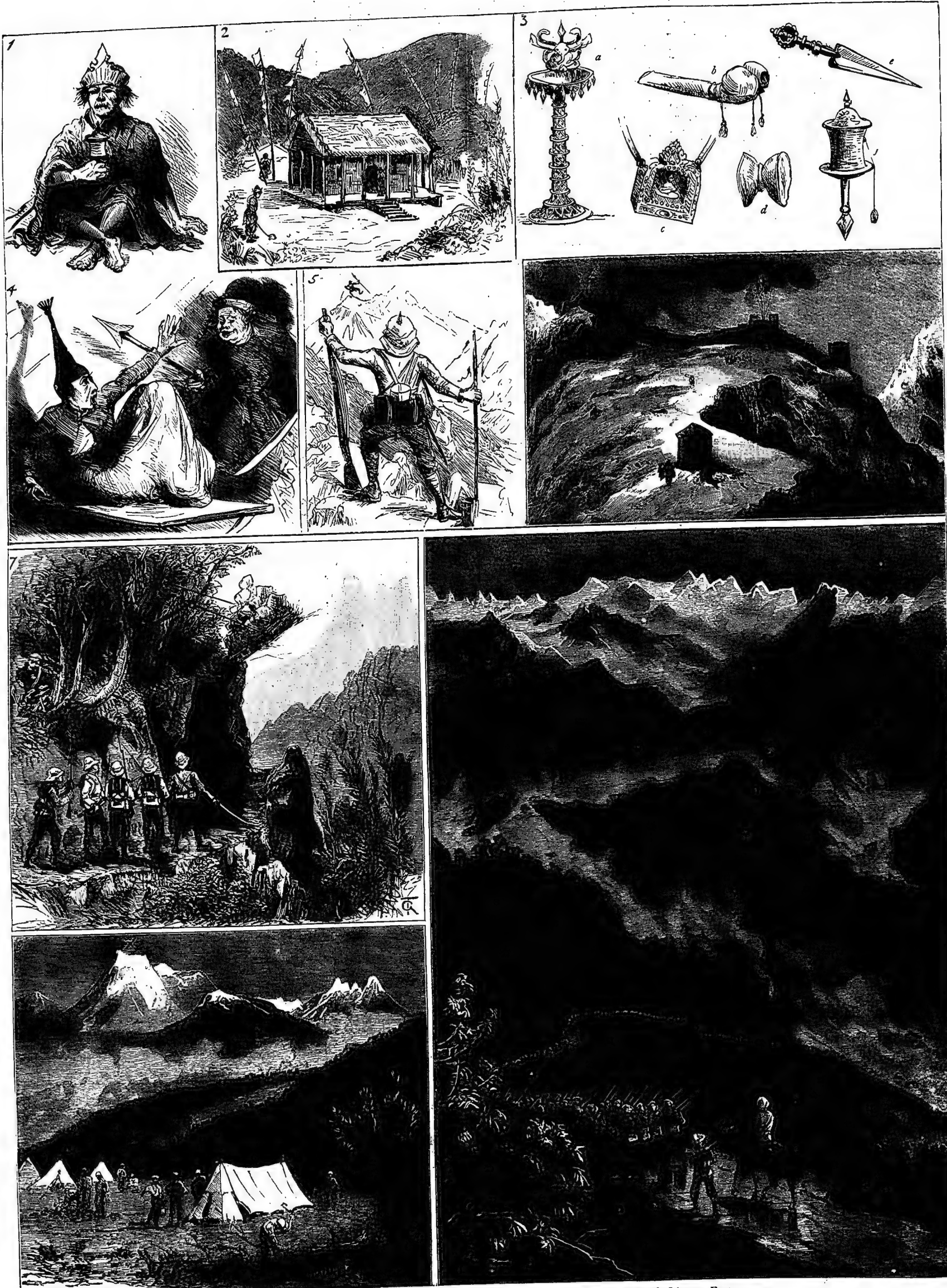
**REMARKS.**—Taken as a whole the weather experienced over the British Islands during the greater part of this week was fine, bright, and dry. The distribution of pressure was mainly anticyclonic, the central area of highest readings (30.5 inches and upwards) lying over our Northern and Western Districts, but at the close of the week the high pressure system gave way, and cyclonic conditions became established over the country. During the prevalence of the anticyclone there was little strength in the variable airs which were at first very general over the country, but a more pronounced current from the Westward, and afterwards from the Northward, was felt later on. With the exception of one or two days, when a little rain fell in the West and North, the period was a very dry one, and far more sunny than has been experienced for nearly twelve months. Nevertheless, temperatures were mostly rather below the normal by day, and, owing to the great radiation which took place with the clear skies at night, the minima fell to or below the freezing point at a few places, while quite sharp frosts were shown upon the grass at some inland stations. A short spell of high temperature, however, was felt on Saturday and Sunday (12th and 13th inst.), when the thermometer reached 70° on the borders of South Wales on the first mentioned day, and exceeded that value at one or two stations in the South of England (including London) on the latter date. At the close of the time the barometer fell quickly in most places, as a large depression skirted our North-West Coasts, while the winds lacked very generally to the Southward (South-East to South-West), and increased considerably in force on our West Coasts. This system of low pressure occasioned cloud, with rain, to set in in the North-West, whence these unsettled conditions gradually spread over the greater part of the country, while at the close of the time no material alteration was indicated. Broadly speaking, temperature was below the normal generally.

The barometer was highest (30.48 inches) on Friday (11th inst.); lowest (29.55 inches) on Wednesday (16th inst.); range 0.93 inch.

The temperature was highest (71°) on Sunday (13th inst.); lowest (34°) on Saturday (12th inst.); range 37°.

Rain fell on one day. Total fall 0.10 inch. Greatest fall on any one day 0.10 inch on Wednesday (16th inst.).





1. Lama with Praying Wheel
2. Buddhist Monastery (the bamboos in the background are hung with prayers printed on cloth)
3. Articles connected with Tibetan Worship: (a) Brass Lamp; (b) Trumpet made of a Human Bone; (c) Charm for Wearing round the Neck;

- (d) Drums made of Human Skulls; (e) Brass Dagger for warding off Evil Spirits; (f) Praying Wheel
4. It isn't a good thing to have your Bedding made into a Bag when Night Attacks are imminent
5. "I wish them Tibbitts would come down and fight it out, and let us go 'ome"

6. Ling-tu Fort.
7. Supposed form of Booby Trap adopted by the Tibetans on the road to Ling-tu
8. The Dongkhea Snows from Darjeeling
9. View of Ling-tu from Camp at Pedang. The Fort can be seen on the highest summit with a powerful glass

WITH THE SIKKIM EXPEDITIONARY FORCE  
NOTES BY OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION



### THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION

WE have already referred to the expeditionary force which was recently despatched to dislodge the Tibetans from the fort which they had built at Ling-tu, on the Sikkim-Tibetan frontier. Our troops accomplished their task with the greatest of ease—bad weather and execrable roads excepted—and are now watching the frontier until some definitive political settlement of the question is arrived at. Our sketches are by officers of the expedition, one of whom writes:—

"The force consists of four guns, 9-1 (Mountain), Northern Division Royal Artillery, two companies of the Derby Regiment, four companies of the 13th Bengal Infantry, and the whole of the 32nd Pioneers (Punjab Infantry).

"Ling-tu is an almost precipitous peak (about 13,000 feet above sea level), over the summit of which the road runs to the Jelalpa Pass into Tibet. Its summit is now covered with snow. The Tibetan fort consists of a long stone wall sixteen feet high and eight feet thick, flanked by two towers, and with a gateway, through which the road to the Jelalpa passes. The Tibetans strengthened their position by breaking away portions of the road, and by erecting outposts and 'booby traps' above the road. The latter are reported by Sikkimites to consist of enormous piles of stones on log platforms, suspended above the roadway through the jungle by long canes, which can be either cut from above or released automatically by men passing over the road. The Tibetans' arms consist chiefly of matchlocks, bows and poisoned arrows, knives, and swords of all descriptions, and, it is reported, a certain number of rifles.

"The marching in Sikkim is very trying, consisting of a constant series of steep ascents and descents.

"The climate varies from the muggy heat of the low valleys, at less than 1,000 feet elevation, to the cold in the snows at 14,000 feet above the sea. There are a number of Buddhist monasteries dotted about on the hills, and the implements used in the Buddhist form of worship, as may be judged from my sketches, are very curious."



It is not uncommon for paths in the Himalayas to run along the perpendicular face of the mountains. As the rocks are too hard for the villagers to remove, they have recourse to bamboos and branches of trees, which are stuck into projections on the mountain side, and thus form a support for a narrow platform. No one who was not a born mountaineer would have the nerve to make use of one of these.

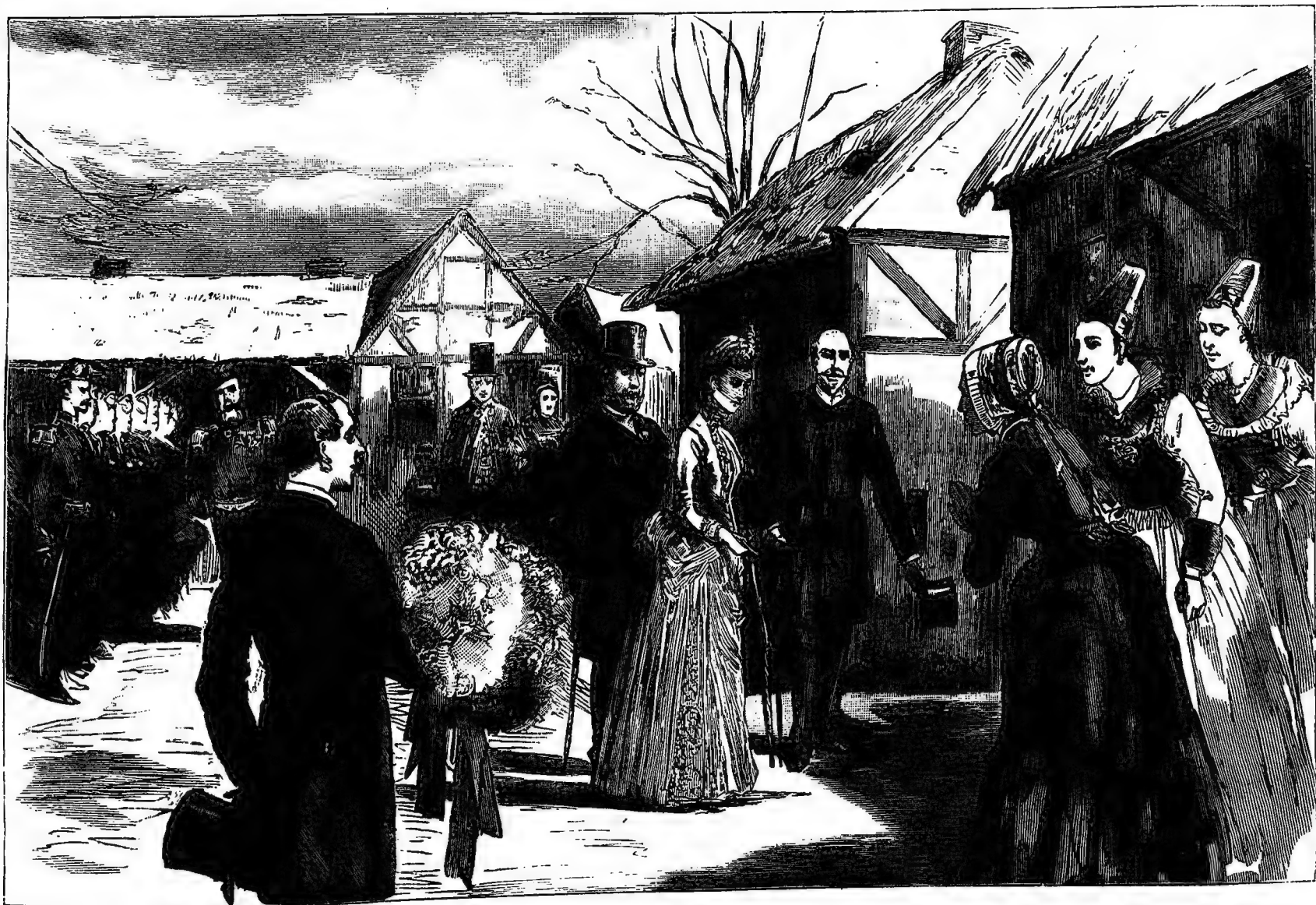
The Dongkhea snows form the northern boundary of Sikkim, dividing it from Tibet. Dongkhea Mountain has an elevation of 23,000 feet, and the mean elevation of the range is from 18,000 feet to 19,000 feet. The Dongkhea Pass is 18,000 feet above the sea, and is the lowest of the passes into Tibet from Northern Sikkim. The range as seen from Darjeeling is a magnificent sight, showing a stupendous mass of glittering peaks of perpetual snow. The word "Dongkhea" in Tibetan means "the wild yak freezing," giving some idea of the cold of those elevated regions, where even the wild yak, which has its home on the snow line, is sometimes found frozen from the intense cold.

### THE ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION

THIS picturesque exhibition has been organised in aid of the British Home for Incurables—the first charitable institution in which the Princess of Wales took an active interest after her marriage. The Home being in much need of funds, it was decided to commemorate the Princess's Silver Wedding year by holding an Anglo-Danish fête, and this idea eventually developed into that of an Exhibition which should remain open during the summer. The remaining portion of the Horticultural Gardens, unoccupied by the buildings of the Imperial Institute, was secured, and in a very short time has been transformed into a scenic representation of a Danish island, with a model Danish village, tenanted by real peasants from Amager. "Hamlet's Grave" and "Ophelia's Well," also, are amongst the chief features of the show, while those seemingly inseparable adjuncts to modern Exhibitions,

#### MEMORIAL AT ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA

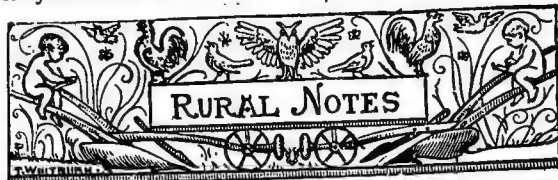
To Commemorate the Gallant Crew of the Lifeboat of that place who lost their lives, December 1886, while attempting to save the Crew of a German Vessel wrecked on the sands off Southport



OPENING OF THE ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES  
THE DANISH VILLAGE



the switchback railway and the tobogganing slide, are in full force, Danish products are exhibited in the colonnades, the conservatory is a pleasant promenade, illuminated in the evening, like the grounds, with thousands of coloured lamps. In the Albert Hall there is a collection of characteristic Danish pictures, while, in the old Chinese refreshment-room *tableaux vivants* of scenes from Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, arranged by Mr. Savile Clarke, are represented by children of the National Training School for Dancing. The Exhibition was opened by the Princess of Wales on Tuesday. The Princess, who was accompanied by the Prince and her daughters, Prince Karl of Denmark, and the Duchess of Teck, was received at the Albert Hall by Lord Amherst, and the Royal party were at once conducted to a *dais* in the Hall, where a bouquet was presented to the Princess, and the National Anthem was sung, Madame Albani taking the solo. The Treasurer of the Home for Incurables then presented the Princess with an album containing 1,560 collecting cards, representing 2,210*l.*, which had been collected in small sums from all parts of the United Kingdom, to found the "Alexandra" bed and pension in commemoration of the Silver Wedding of their Royal Highnesses. A Danish song was sung by Madame Otta Brönnam in Amager costume, and the Princess was next presented with a silver copy of an old Danish bell in commemoration of the silver anniversary of her patronage of the institution. Madame Albani sang "Home, Sweet Home," a number of ladies and children presented purses, and the Danish Minister having handed a gold master key to the Princess, Her Royal Highness declared the Exhibition open. The Prince of Wales then made an appropriate speech, in which he spoke of the needs of the Home, alluded to the courtesy of the King of Denmark in sending over a ship of war for the occasion, and wished the Exhibition every success. Finally the Danish National Anthem was sung, and the Royal party adjourned to the Danish village for afternoon tea. In the evening there was a festival dinner in aid of the Home in the Conservatory, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge.



**TITHES.**—In Committee of the House of Lords it has been resolved that the three years' average substituted for the seven years' average in the Tithe Rent Charge Recovery Bill should not affect Extraordinary Tithe. It has also been resolved that the triennial average for ordinary tithe shall not come into operation until 1st January, 1890. One effect of this measure will be to make clerical incomes more variable than they have hitherto been, and of course the payments out of the land will fluctuate in like proportion. We cannot help regarding the bill as a somewhat shortsighted concession to temporary difficulties, and with respect to extraordinary tithe there is no real doubt that this restraint on freedom of cultivation, the relic of an entirely different economic régime to that now existing, should be removed, compensation of course being given to the livings where the special tithe attaches.

**GARDEN FARMING** is the subject of a most useful article in a publication where many of our country readers might well overlook it—the *Quarterly Review* for May. The writer gives very interesting details of the cultivation of fruit and vegetables in the Channel Islands, and he suggests that our farmers, in at least the English Southern counties, might often "go and do likewise." Thus one man who owned a little property of thirteen acres got into a good connection for potatoes, French beans, and tomatoes, and he gradually covered twelve acres of his little estate with unheated glass structures of the cheaper kind. His profits now are very considerable, more in fact than the ordinary English farmer gets out of ten times the same area.

NO BLUE BOOK commands the combined interest and official importance which attach to the Half-yearly issues of the *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society. The May number is just out, and is, as usual, a ponderous tome, to which the name of "Journal," now-a-days, cannot be applied without producing certain erroneous impressions. Sir John Lawes is the principal contributor, his "permanent wheat and barley experiments" being a most valuable summary of investigations carried on from 1877 to 1887, inclusive, in order to ascertain the best method of manuring our two leading crops. The Indian wheat problem is adequately, if not brilliantly, discussed by two writers of note; while Mr. Turner's article on "Wool and its Uses" will be read in industrial as well as agricultural circles. Cider and perry well deserve the consideration which, in a special article, is devoted to them; while elaborate reports on the Newcastle and Royal Show complete the volume.

**ENGLISH TOBACCO.**—The judges appointed by the London Chamber of Commerce to decide the award of the prize offered by the Chamber for the best specimen of English-grown tobacco met on Monday. Of the eleven crop-specimens, only four were of the full weight of 400 lbs. required by the conditions of competition, these being those of Sir Edward Birkbeck, M.P., Mr. W. L. Wigan, Mr. J. Graves, and Messrs. J. Carter and Co. After an examination, extending over nearly three hours, the Committee of Judges resolved to award the prize to the exhibit of Messrs. J. Carter and Co. It is to be hoped that a similar competition will take place next season, under somewhat less stringent requirements as to largeness of quantity and weight, and it may also be suggested that amateur and professional cultivators should compete in different classes. The Report of the Judges may be awaited with interest.

**IRELAND.**—The great sheep and cattle fairs just held at Ballinasloe, as they are in the first week of every May, have proved this season very encouraging to stock-owners. There was a full average supply of sheep, and all the stock was bought up at prices favouring sellers to the extent of four to six shillings per head as compared with the prices of May, 1887. There were fewer cattle than in recent years, owing mainly to the fact that many which would likewise have been at the fair had been purchased beforehand at "the private view" of the day before the actual "market overt." The rise on the market sales of beasts, as compared with last year, averaged as much as ninety shillings a head. Of the agricultural outlook, there are also good notes from arable farmers, whose spring-sown barley has come up well, and whose wheat is less backward than in Great Britain. Horse farms are paying their way, and there is some improvement in the demand for cereal produce at the markets. Altogether, Irish news is more favourable than for some time past.

**SCOTLAND.**—The farmer's chief care is now his lambs, of which the fall in the Highlands is often as late as the middle of May. Ewes were very well wintered up to the beginning of spring, but snow and frost in April were dangerous enemies to the fold. Where it was possible to feed and tend the ewes well with hay and turnips during the trying months of March and April, the season will be an average one, but where they were left to shift for themselves the number of lambs will be short, and the ewes being weak are likely to succumb to their labours more frequently than usual. Grass park lettings in Scotland during the first fortnight of May showed a general rise of from 10 to 30 per cent. on last year's prices. The showery April this year has favoured the meadows.

**THE RURAL SEASON** is now like the London season, in full swing. This week the first County Show, Somerset, is in progress. Next week the Oxford County Show takes place in the historic

town of Abingdon, on Wednesday and Thursday, whilst from Whit-Tuesday at Ipswich to Friday at Sandringham, the Dairy Association will be making excursions and holding Conferences.



**BETWEEN** the unauthorised version of Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett's *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, which has just been withdrawn from the stage under the highly satisfactory interdict of Mr. Justice Stirling, and the new version, which the authoress has herself prepared, there is all the difference between a clumsy playwright's attempt and the finished work of a writer with a fine sense of character and a genuine dramatic instinct. In *The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy*, which was produced on Monday at a *matinée* at TERRY'S Theatre, where it has since been four times repeated, the relations of the various personages are represented precisely as in the novel, and we need hardly say that no attempt is made to degrade the beautiful character of the little lord's mother by representing her as capable of an elaborate deception practised upon the old Earl. There is no need to tell the story of how a mother's claims to respect were vindicated, and the heart of a lonely, selfish, and misanthropic old nobleman softened and transformed under the influence of a little grandson's frank, honest, and affectionate talk, for every one has now read the book. It will be sufficient to record the fact that the acting was in every way worthy of the occasion. We have had many clever—indeed, too clever—child actresses who have rattled off their little lesson with more or less glibness and more or less absence of spontaneity; but surely never before has a little lady of such tender years acted as Miss Vera Beringer acts in the long and arduous part of the little lord. As a mere feat of memory her performance would be remarkable enough; but this young lady does not merely speak her words with perfect sincerity of intonation; she accompanies them throughout by such intelligent play of feature, and such graceful and appropriate action, that the feeling that we are witnessing a mere piece of acting gradually melts away, and we seem to behold the child himself, and to be admitted to the little circle in which he lives and moves. Beautiful as this impersonation is, however, it must have missed much of its effect without Mr. Bishop's admirable study of the character of the old Earl, which is played by him with rare force, consistency, and mastery of the subtleties of character; and Miss Winifred Emery's refined and tender impersonation of Mrs. Errol. From first to last, indeed, the play is well acted—Mr. Chevalier's Silas Hobbs, the grocer (though he might be guessed to hail rather from some city in "the Rockies" than from a suburb of New York), Mr. Brandon Thomas's Mr. Havisham, Miss Helen Leigh's Minna, Miss Fanny Brough's Mary, the Irish servant, and Miss Esmé Beringer's Dick, the shoeblack, being each and all clever impersonations. The play has been produced under the direction of Mrs. Kendal. It would be much to be regretted if a piece so touching in story, so pure in sentiment, and so finely acted, should be destined to pass away after only a few *matinée* performances.

"Sdeath, I'll print it!" used to be in Pope's days the exclamation of the unappreciated dramatist. In these playgoing times the vow generally takes the form of a resolution to hire a theatre for a morning performance. Thus it was with Mr. J. M. Campbell, who brought out at the CRITERION on Tuesday afternoon two pieces, one being a three-act farce, entitled *The Deputy*, and the other a one-act drama, called *The Viper on the Hearth*. Unfortunately, neither of these productions could be said to be satisfactory, and on the whole the dramatist showed a wise discretion in not responding to calls for "the author" which had every appearance of being more vociferous than friendly.

A complimentary benefit to Mr. T. E. Smale of the Criterion Theatre will be held at the SAVOY Theatre on Tuesday, May 22nd, at 1.30 P.M., when, besides other entertainments, *London Assurance* and *High Life Below Stairs* will be performed.

Miss Julia Neilson, whose first appearance on the stage in the character of Cynisca in Mr. Gilbert's *Pygmalion and Galatea* at the Lyceum some time since excited much interest, essayed on Wednesday afternoon at the SAVOY the more important part of Galatea. Miss Neilson's impersonation was somewhat wanting in the innocent joy in the new life which renders Miss Anderson's performance of the earlier scenes so delightful; but it was a picturesque and highly-finished performance, and the actress proved herself again to be in possession of gifts which, with time and study, bid fair to raise her to the highest rank in her profession.

The theatre which Mr. Gilbert is about to build for Mr. Hare near the Trafalgar Square end of St. Martin's Lane has at last made a commencement. It is to be called "The Garrick."

Two dramatic versions of Nathaniel Hawthorne's powerful, but rather gloomy, novel *The Scarlet Letter* are in preparation. One, made by Mr. Stephen Coleridge and Mr. Norman Forbes, is to be brought out at the ROYALTY, with Miss Calhoun and Mr. Forbes Robertson in the leading parts; the other, which is the work of Mr. Alec Nelson, will be produced at the OLYMPIC.

A German version of Mr. Wills's *Olivia* is to be brought out at the Lessing Theatre in Berlin.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY

### II.

ALTHOUGH there are passages of great beauty in Mr. Alma-Tadema's large picture "The Roses of Heliogabalus," it cannot be regarded with very great satisfaction as a whole. It wants unity of design and concentrated interest; the composition is confused, and the masses of brilliant colour are not well arranged with regard to the general decorative effect. The most interesting part of the picture is the group on a raised *dais* in the background. Here the young Emperor, with his infamous mother beside him, and male and female courtiers of a degraded type beyond, reclines on a couch, and looks down with languid interest on his guests slowly extricating themselves from the mass of rose leaves that have fallen on them. Among these are Roman matrons and maidens with little or no expression on their lovely faces. Though not entirely successful, either from a dramatic or a purely pictorial point of view, the work is full of isolated beauties. Every part of it will repay close examination. Of the consummate skill and completeness with which each individual fact is rendered, it would be difficult to speak too highly. Mr. John Pettie is seen almost at his best in a large picture on the opposite wall called "The Traitor." It represents a secret conclave of sixteenth-century conspirators of high rank, including a red-robed cardinal. One of the party suspected of treachery after a fierce struggle has been bound hand and foot, and lies prone on the floor. The story is clearly told in the faces and expressive movements of the men. In a smaller work, not quite so solidly painted, "The Clash of Steel," Mr. Pettie has depicted a characteristic incident of the same period. The design is animated, and the terror and anxiety of the lady who is trying to drag away her husband from the scene of conflict are admirably expressed.

Mr. Orchardson's only contribution, "Her Mother's Voice," is as less dramatic than some of his recent pictures of modern life, is as true to nature and as technically complete as any of them. Nothing could be more natural and expressive than the face and figure of the old gentleman who, forgetful of his newspaper, sits in a melancholy

reverie suggested by the tone of his daughter's voice, who with the lover leaning over her is singing to her own accompaniment. The soft artificial light that suffuses the spacious drawing-room is admirably rendered, and all the tasteful accessories are in good keeping, and painted with remarkable skill and completeness. Mr. Marcus Stone's picture of a demure maiden and a bashful lover seated under the shadow of an apple tree, "In Love," like many works by him strongly resembling it in motive and method, is distinguished by refinement of style and elaborately-finished workmanship.

In Mr. Andrew Gow's small "A Lost Cause," King James the Second's escape from Ireland after the Battle of the Boyne is depicted with a good deal of expressive skill. The despair of the King, who by the cold light of early morning is descending the steps to the landing-place, and the despondency of his adherents standing uncovered on the pier above with their jaded horses, are extremely well rendered. Sir John Gilbert's sombre picture of mediæval gipsies in a romantic landscape "Breaking up the Encampment," is rather loosely handled, but well composed, and full of picturesque character. Beside it hangs a charming half-length of a young lady in white muslin reclining on a couch, "Effie," by Mr. Calderon, noteworthy for the easy spontaneous grace of the figure, and the perfect modelling of the finely-formed and expressive face. Mr. Briton Rivière's picture of a lady playing "A Cavatina" on the violin—also apparently a portrait—is in parts unfinished, but the pose of the figure is good, and the head animated. The artist's larger picture, "Requiescat," represents the dead body of a mediæval warrior "clad in complete steel," stretched on the richly-embroidered blue coverlet of his bed, beside which is seated a large bloodhound, with his eyes fixed steadfastly on his dead master's face. The treatment of the subject is appropriately simple and dignified, and the dog is drawn and painted with rare skill and mastery.

Mr. Vicat Cole's very large picture of "The Port of London," in the fourth room, is one of the most surprising pictures of the year. In style, as well as in subject, it is entirely different from anything we have seen by him. It is well modulated, if not very subtle in colour, spacious in effect, and in excellent keeping. While true to local fact, it is admirably balanced in composition, and painted throughout with the breadth and firmness proper to its large size. In a picture on the same wall, called "A Hopeless Dawn," by Mr. Frank Bramley, a rather trite subject is treated in a thoroughly original manner. It represents the interior of a fisherman's cottage on a cliff overlooking the sea, by the cold grey light of early morning. The anxiety, almost amounting to despair, of his aged mother and his wife, who have been watching for his return throughout the stormy night, is forcibly depicted in their faces and their figures. The picture is scarcely less remarkable for its technical excellence than for the expressive power that it displays. It has fine qualities of colour, and is painted with decisive firmness of touch, but without any obtrusive display of dexterity.



**THE TURF.**—"What would not Minting have done, if he had been foaled in any year but Ormonde's?" was the thought of many who witnessed the gallant victory of Mr. Vyner's grand horse in the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton on Saturday last. Notwithstanding his welter weight of 10 st. he started favourite in a field of nineteen, and justified his backers by winning, in Webb's able hands, with consummate ease. Tyrone and The Cobler were placed second and third respectively by the judge, though many thought the situations should have been reversed, and Maxim, who was severely kicked at the post, was a bad fourth.

On Friday, the first day of the meeting, Mirror won the May Handicap, Kilworth was successful in a match against Ludlow, and Rosy Morn secured the Fulwell Stakes. The chief event of the day, the Grand Prize, was secured by Crowberry, who has since been backed at a short price for the Derby. Backers of Friar's Balsam for the latter event, were put out of their misery by his being scratched on this day for the "blue riband," and also for the Epsom Grand Prize, and the Grand Prix de Paris. The only other race calling for notice on the Jubilee Stakes day was the Great Breeders' Produce Stakes, won by Present Alms, Fitzraver and Swift being second and third respectively.

It was doubtless the *prestige* of this victory which induced backers to lay 5 to 2 on Present Alms for the Dyke Plate at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting on Tuesday. They were disappointed, however, as the favourite could only get second to Gulbeyaz, and suffered a further blow when Wenonah ran absolutely last of the four runners for the Sweepstakes, won by Hautbois. Galore made some amends to them by easily winning the Payne Stakes, Patchouli and Scene Shifter being second and third. L'Abbesse de Jouarre scored another win for Lord Randolph Churchill in the Two Year Old Plate. Next day Phil walked over for the Suffolk Four Year Old Plate, Bonnie Morn secured the Somerville Stakes, and Governor Waller the Second Welter Handicap Plate. The Breeders' Plate was won by General Pearson's Carmine.

**CRICKET.**—The Australians have been very successful since we last wrote. They made 346 (Blackham 96, Trott 83) against Warwickshire, and won by an innings and 150 runs. This was nothing, however, to their victory over Surrey, who could do nothing with Turner's bowling, and were defeated by an innings and 154. He obtained in the match nine wickets for 101 runs, and in addition made 103 towards his side's total of 363. M.C.C. defeated Kent, but were beaten by Sussex, who played a very good up-hill game. Sussex failed later on to extend Notts, who, thanks to Gunn's batting (78) and Flower's bowling (six wickets for 21), obtained an easy victory. Mr. C. J. Thornton's eleven defeated Cambridge University by ten wickets, and Yorkshire (Lord Hawke 89) beat twenty-two of the county colts in an innings. Curiously enough all these matches were concluded in two days. There has been plenty of scoring in minor matches, and many "centuries" have been made already, especially on the fast Cambridge wickets. Dr. F. M. Grace has been scoring freely as usual down at Thornbury, while "W. G.," by making 73 for M.C.C. against Sussex, has shown himself to be in good form.

**PEDESTRIANISM.**—Cummings defeated George pretty easily in their three-quarters of a mile race at Preston on Saturday.—Littlewood won a Six days' Go-as-you-please race in America last week with a score of 611 miles. Guerrero, who was successful in the last race of the kind, was second.—A six days' (twelve hours a day) walking race is now in progress at the Agricultural Hall. At the time of writing, Hibberd holds a good lead, but we shall expect to see Scott, the Australian, pretty near him at the finish.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—The only billiard match requiring notice is that at the Aquarium, in which Peall, who, on Tuesday made a break of 1,246, is conceding Mitchell 1,000 in 15,000, all in.—The Cycling record-breaking season has already begun. F. W. Allard rode a mile on a "Safety" the other day in 2 min. 37.1-5th sec.—The English football team has played two matches with Wellington, N.Z., drawing the first and winning the second. In both the play is described as very rough. One man had a leg broken and another an arm, and Mr. A. E. Stoddart is said to be on the injured list.—J. L. Sullivan has refused to fight a negro who challenged him, "on account of his colour." This should finally burst the windbag.





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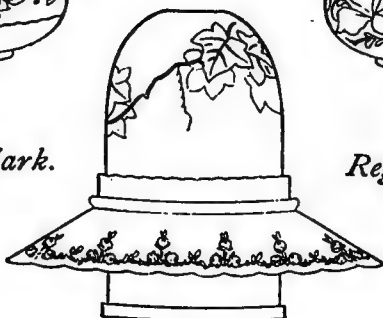
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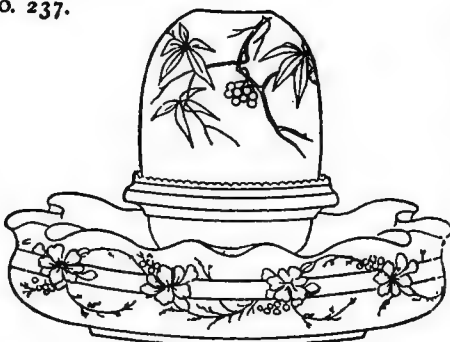
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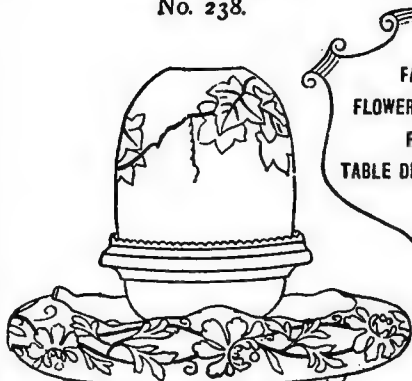
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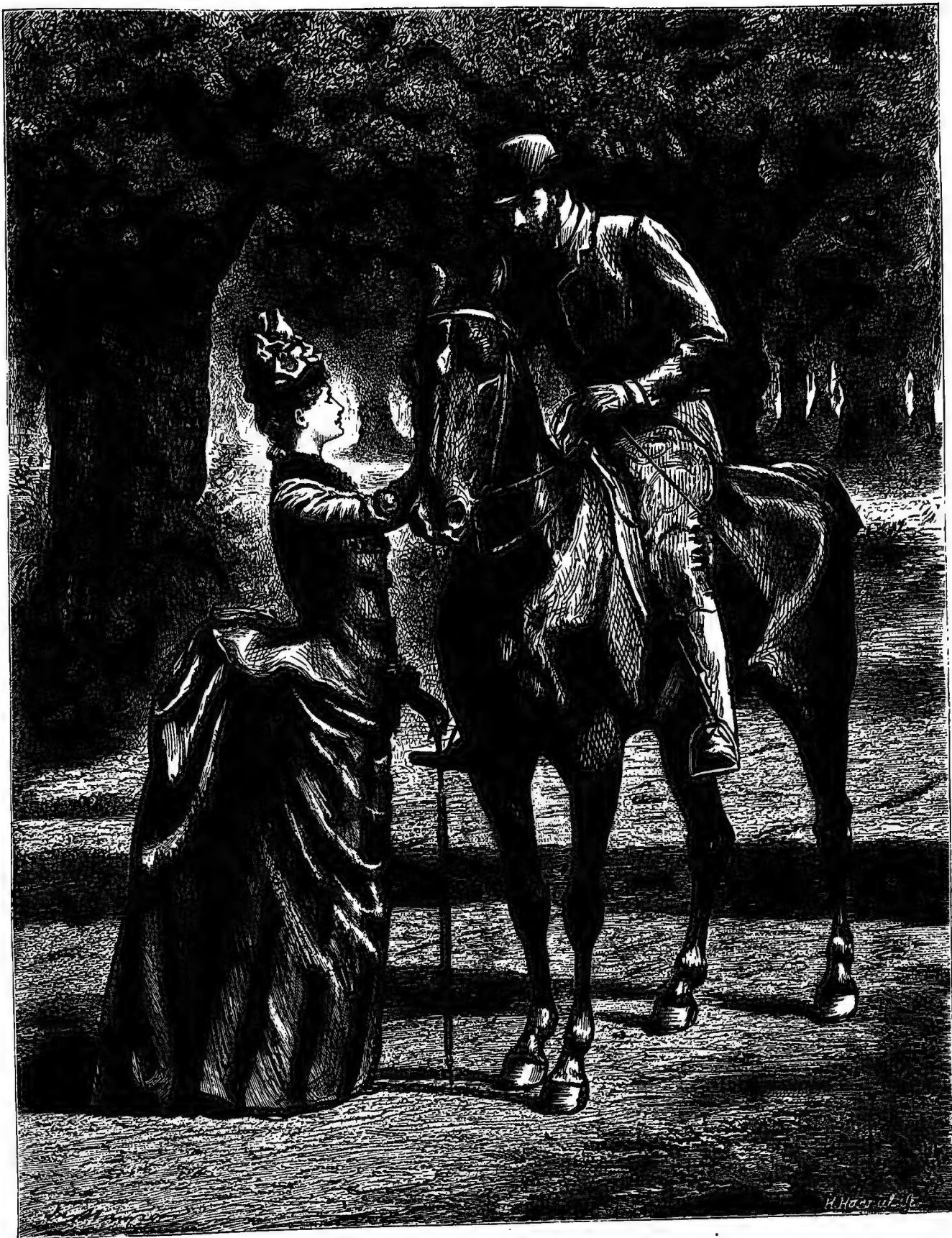
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DRAWN BY GEORGE DU MAURIER

"Forgive my playing the highwayman."

# THE MYSTERY OF MIRBRIDGE

By JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "UNDER ONE ROOF," &amp;c., &amp;c.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### THE INTERVIEW

THE question that John Beeton had asked—as was to be read in Sir Richard's face, through its film of pain and shame—might indeed under other circumstances have been a terrible one. But to Lady Trevor it was foolishly welcome. What had happened to bring her brother there, she did not know; but she held the key of the last lock of the mystery. Moreover, she could afford—when the time came—to be frank about it; and it is only they who live a life of duplicity who can appreciate the privilege of being at liberty to tell the truth. As the visitor had said "ask him," she turned to her husband, with an incredulous "What does the man mean?"

"It is Hugh," he answered; not angrily, nor even gravely (as she expected), but in low and broken tones that filled her with alarm. There was an accent of despair in them, easily to be accounted for, if it had referred to the person accused, but, as she perceived at once, it did not do so, but was the outcome of sheer physical exhaustion. For the moment it was impossible to attend to him, to gauge the extent of the mischief it was only too plain had been effected by the other's ill news; the best and only service she could do for him was to prove it unfounded. That she could look for no assistance from him in the contest before her dispirited son, and her courage had grown with her resentment.

"You hear what Sir Richard says, ma'am?" growled the poacher. "He has sent for the young gentleman, and he has not

put in an appearance: and for a very good reason; he is not in the house at all."

Sir Richard here made a fresh sign of remonstrance.

"Oh yes; I know the footman said he was; but the footman knows how to lie; he has learnt that before from his young master."

"I have just parted from my son Hugh, myself, sir," said Lady Trevor, coldly.

"Indeed. Then why did he not come with you?" inquired the other, contemptuously.

"Because I have forbidden him to come."

"Then it's the first time I've heard of his doing anything he was bid. Come, come, ma'am, this won't do. I have had it out with Sir Richard, and he has thrown up the sponge; there is not a word to be said for the scoundrel; if you knew as much as your husband does you would be as humble, leastways to me, at all events."

"Be so good, then, as to say to me all you have said to him."

"Well, I don't wish to be hard on a lady, you see; and the matter—as far as it can be so—has been arranged for."

"In other words, you have been getting money under false pretences, Mr. Beeton."

"Oh, you say that, do you? You had better take care, my lady, for my temper, like your own, to judge by your face, is rather short. You little know what you are asking, when you say, 'Tell me all.' I must get your husband's leave first for one thing. What do you say, Sir Richard?"

To this appeal, the Baronet made no verbal reply; his eyes were fixed on the speaker, but with a dim apathetic expression; he did not seem to understand the question that had been put to him; his head drooped, however, a little, and the other took it as a gesture of assent.

"Well, in talking to you, since you will have it, ma'am, I shall have to say something more than I said to Sir Richard, because he was in possession of certain facts, to begin with, which, I suppose, out of delicacy, or perhaps because he was afraid of you, he has kept from your ladyship's ear."

She shrugged her shoulders in her foreign fashion, and, regarding him with a cold, contemptuous stare, which never left him for an instant, awaited the story of her shame.

"I had a sister once," he said, "a simple, innocent girl, who was schoolmistress in this village. Sir Richard's mother took a fancy to her, as well she might, and removed her from her cottage home, where she dwelt happily with her father and myself, to this very roof. We missed her very much; but, because it seemed for her own good, we let her go."

"Then you took no money in recompense, I suppose?"

"Money! It was not a question of money; though, now you mention it, I believe there was a something paid my father in consideration of the loss of her services. But no remuneration could make up for losing the happiness that she had been to us. It was like withdrawing the sunshine."

"She was happy herself, then, in her own home, and well treated?"







the speaker it would seem that he had had one too, for it trembled, and was scarcely audible.

"I guessed as much; of course I have no right to pry into a professional secret—forgive me."

"There is nothing to forgive."

He pressed her hand, and she did not withdraw it; he had never been so near her before. Secret? He would have told the secrets of the whole parish in exchange for the permission to tell his own.

"What brought it on? I mean his seizure. There must have been excitement of some kind I suppose."

"Yes. A very little is sufficient under certain circumstances to drive a man mad."

"Mad? Is then his brain affected?"

"No, no. Did I say 'mad'? I meant when things are in a delicate poise, a very little will throw them off their balance."

"But what was it?"

"Some talk, I believe, with John Beeton."

"Yes, go on," she added, earnestly.

"I know nothing more. I suppose Sir Richard was irritated by his impertinence: Beeton is, as you are doubtless aware, a very impudent fellow."

"That is his character, no doubt. There was some quarrel between them, I suppose."

"Well, so it struck me, but, as Lady Trevor reminded me, that could hardly be the case considering their relative positions."

"Is poor Lady Trevor aware," inquired Clara, after a pause, "of the seriousness of her husband's case?"

"I think so, though she tried to conceal it. Her behaviour was admirable. It is said that the best wives are English, but if so she is the exception that proves the rule. Indeed, it is curious, but when deeply moved she seems to lose her French nature, as it were, altogether."

"How so?"

"Well, all that air of fashion—for, to do her justice, I am sure it is not haughtiness—disappeared during our interview; and, it may be fancy, but even in her talk I could detect no longer a trace of a French accent."

"I have noticed the same thing myself," said Clara. "Lady Trevor seems to know more and more English every day, as indeed it is only natural she should do."

"Yet her son will never be an Englishman," observed Mr. Wood.

"Why do you say that?" she withdrew her hand from the horse's mane, and looked up in the doctor's face for the first time.

It was a large question, and one that he had not expected, though he had invited it.

"I only say what everybody says," he answered boldly; "though Mr. Hugh makes such a fuss about the game, he can't shoot, and as for his riding, though it is true he has pluck enough, he rides like a tailor."

"You didn't tell Lady Trevor that, I suppose," she remarked drily.

"Well, of course not."

"Then why should you tell me?"

Mr. Wood smoothed his moustache, nervously; he did not drag at them (she noticed to herself) as Hugh did, when he was in a temper.

"It slipped out," he answered doggedly.

"It was rather indiscreet of you," she replied with a smile, and again she placed her hand upon the horse's mane, almost invitingly; he dared not touch it this time, but he felt that he was forgiven; and considering the nature of his offence—or rather the subject of it—the fact was most significant and full of promise. If he had not been aware of the theory of the circulation of the blood, his sensations would have informed him of it.

"I am not an impulsive person, Mr. Wood, and can be trusted," she continued softly; "nothing 'slips out' from me, though I am a woman. Like you, I admire Lady Trevor exceedingly, and will do what I can to comfort her; but for that purpose I ought to know how matters really stand with her. Sir Richard, I conclude, has had a stroke?"

"Something of that nature; that's the truth; still he's getting over it."

"I am delighted to hear it; but I suppose he will now be liable to attacks of the same nature."

"Well, yes, poor fellow; when one's horse has once fallen down, you know," and he put his hand upon the mane, where her's still lay, to illustrate the observation; "there is a probability that he may fall again."

"And the second stroke," she continued, taking no notice of his metaphor, "is more to be dreaded than the first, is it not?"

"In Sir Richard's case it would probably be fatal." The importance of the communication excused a gentle pressure of the fingers that he now held in his own; it was returned in a most unexpected manner—by her shaking hands with him.

"I am ever so much obliged to you, Mr. Wood," she said, "for your professional confidence; though what you have said has but corroborated my own apprehensions. If ever a good word from me—whether at the Court or elsewhere—can be of use to you, you shall have it."

She had always been haughty to him, and even supercilious, but she had never before ventured to be patronising.

It was indeed a wretched awakening from his Fool's Paradise.

"She only wanted to know how soon Hugh Trevor is likely to enter into his kingdom," he muttered bitterly, as he turned round on his saddle and watched the girl's noble figure as it moved swiftly towards the Court. "She has used my honest love as a stepping-stone to her own selfish ends."

Here he did her wrong. Clara still thought that he was enamoured of her sister, and that he had merely given way to the temptation of a little gallantry with herself, for which, though she had for the moment encouraged it for her own purposes, he had received a well-merited rebuke. She was not angry with him for his audacity; she was too much accustomed to see men of all degrees fall at her feet to think very much of that; but his criticism on Hugh—made, as it obviously had been, with a personal reference to herself—she resented exceedingly. There were obstacles enough to overcome before she could attain the object of her ambition without gratuitous and unauthorised opposition such as this. She did not want to hear the opinion of the crowd about a matter on which she had made up her mind.

(To be continued)



PROFESSOR RAMBAUD has been encouraged by the success of his "History of French Civilisation" to complete a work which he brought down to the eve of the Revolution. The result is a sturdy little volume, of 700 pages, on "L'Histoire de la Civilisation Contemporaine en France" (Armand Colin). Hitherto he has been withheld from discussing contemporary history by feeling how hard it is not only to be impartial but to know who are really the men of the present and the immediate past. In France, with her frequent upheavals, this must be even harder than elsewhere; and yet, as M. Duruy says, "L'Histoire, même contemporaine, possède une grande vertu d'apaisement." M. Rambaud deals with the

political, economical, and intellectual life of the period from 1789 to the present day. Despite the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, France, he remarks, has more territory than in Louis XIV.'s day, twice as many people, and a far better fleet and army; and yet, he is forced to admit, her relative position is very much weaker. Then there were only three Great Powers, with a total population of 50 millions, of which France had 19. Now there are six Great Powers, with 265 millions, of which France has 37. Instead of 34 she has therefore only 14 per cent. of the numerical strength of Europe. After a list of the newest inventions, M. Rambaud winds up with a chapter on the general characteristics of modern civilisation. This is, perhaps, the most interesting part of a very interesting book. Unlike some Englishmen, he says Bacon wrought in the world of science as great a revolution as Plato wrought in that of philosophy, or Luther in that of religion. The present volume fully maintains the high rank which the public and the critics have assigned to our author's earlier works.

Portugal, as Mr. M'Murdo says in his preface, "has a glorious past," of which most English people are profoundly ignorant. They have heard of Prince Henry, the geographer; and that is probably the extent of their knowledge. Whether their zeal to learn something about "our ancient ally" will be at all as ardent as Mr. M'Murdo's is doubtful. He fills 560 pages with the history of two hundred years; how many volumes will bring him on from 1279 to the present day he does not tell us. The work has been a labour of love; though, as he is not a Portuguese scholar, but the concessionist of the Delagoa Bay Railway, he has been obliged to set a lady—Miss Monteiro—to translate the Lisbon records. There is (as he justly complains) no English history of Portugal; and those who wish to study the subject exhaustively will be thankful for this instalment. We hope the author may be encouraged to complete his task; for the Portuguese records throw an unusual amount of light on the history of other European countries. The struggle between Spain and the Moors can never be thoroughly understood without a good knowledge of "The History of Portugal" (Sampson Low and Co.).

How the Mantchus rose from mere raiders, like the Mahrattas, to be sovereigns and administrators of a vast empire, Mr. H. E. M. James describes in "The Long White Mountain" (Longmans). He also sketches their history to the present day, remarking, in regard to the so-called "opium wars," "that had it not been for the profit made by the officials out of opium, all foreign intercourse, the tea-trade, &c., would have come to a standstill sooner than it did." His views indeed on this question are so one-sided as to make this small part of his work almost valueless, except in so far as it contains the history of Gordon's ever-victorious army. As to opium, he has no doubt the export from India will dwindle; the coarser home-grown drug goes further. The Indian tax-payer will suffer, and "the pious British distiller, whose fire-water never injured a soul, will congratulate himself that we have done the moral thing at India's expense." Opium, he is sure, is one of God's good gifts, like wine and tobacco. "It is in general use in Manchuria, and a stouter, healthier people are nowhere to be found. . . . Yet the risk of moderate turning to immoderate smoking is certainly great, and the passion for it exceeds even the craving for drink." You wouldn't let a young man take to it any more than you would to brandy-drinking; and yet "the outcry against it is for the most part moonshine." With this paradox we leave Mr. James, unwillingly passing unnoticed the delightful accounts of scenery and manners which go to make up one of the most readable travel-books of the season.

No period of military history abounds with more moving incidents of heroism of the battle and the siege than that which describes the long struggle of the United Netherlands against Spain. Here Englishmen played a splendid part, and it is the life-history of two such of our countrymen that is told by Mr. Clements R. Markham in "The Fighting Veres" (Sampson Low). Their full styles and titles were Sir Francis Vere, General of the Queen's Forces in the Low Countries, Governor of the Brill and of Portsmouth; and Sir Horace Vere, General of the English Forces in the Low Countries, Governor of the Brill, Master-General of Ordnance, and Baron Vere of Tilbury. They came of a younger branch of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, whose earldom was continued, from 1137 to 1703, in an unbroken succession of twenty earls. Sir Francis and Sir Horace were the sons of Geoffrey, the fourth son of the fifteenth Earl of Oxford. Of Geoffrey's family, two of the boys whose story is told here rose to be great generals, a third found a glorious death on the battlefield; while Frances, the only daughter, was prosperously married to Sir Robert Harcourt of Nuneham, the great navigator. Mr. Markham claims that Sir Francis Vere was the first great general of modern history—though, perhaps, that description belongs more properly to Gustavus Adolphus. The school founded by him was further developed by his brother Horace, and in it were formed those distinguished leaders who fought out the war between Charles I. and the Parliament of England. In the same school were formed those military advisers who accompanied the lovers of freedom to colonise America. These old-time battles and sieges are full of interesting details, and the Homeric *mille* is more prominently attractive than in the vast fights of later days. We do not tire of the story of Sluys, of Bergen-op-Zoom, and Ostend, of the fierce frays by Betuwe, and Turnhout, and Nieuport—at least, not when they are told with so much liveliness as Mr. Markham has known how to impart to his narrative. "The Fighting Veres" is one of those works especially useful for whetting the edge of historical appetite in the young.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has written a very readable, "succinct biography" on "William of Germany" (Cassell). The fact that the distinguished war-correspondent was an eye-witness of some of the more moving episodes of war, which were so conspicuous features in the life-career of the great Emperor, endows his work with a more living interest than it else could have, and enables him also to portray with the greater realism scenes of which he could not have formed a part. Here is a passage describing the anxious waiting for the event of the Battle of Gravelotte, and be it remembered that the German Army just before had "reeled to its base," and "been on the run," before the magnificent *elan* of a well-developed French attack:—"The sun had set on the lurid scene. The strain of the crisis was sickening, as tidings were awaited. The King seemed forcing himself to be still. Bismarck, with an elaborate assumption of indifference that his restlessness belied, made pretence to be reading letters. The roar of the close battle swelled and deepened till the very ground trembled. The night came down like a pall, but the blaze of an adjacent conflagration lit up the anxious group by the churchyard wall. From out the medley of broken troops littering the plain in front came suddenly a great shout, that grew in volume as it rolled nearer. The hoofs of a galloping horse rattled on the causeway. A moment later, Moltke, his face for once quivering with excitement, sprang from the saddle, and running towards the King, cried out: 'It is good for us; we have won the plateau, and the victory is with your Majesty!' The King sprang to his feet with a 'God be thanked! Bismarck, with a great sigh of relief, crushed his letters in the hollow of his hand, and a simultaneous hurrah welcomed the glad tidings. A suter who happened to be hard by improved the occasion in a quaintly practical way; he brought up his wine-barrel, and dispensed its contents. King William took a hearty pull of the thin red wine out of a cracked tumbler, and never made a wry face." "William of Germany" is everything that could be desired as a popular account of one of the greatest Royal personalities of our own, or indeed of any other time.

A more scientific work, though taking the reader over some of the same ground on which Mr. Forbes has been so agreeable a *cicerone*, is "The Campaign of Sedan: The Downfall of the Second Empire, August-September, 1870" (George Bell) by Mr. George Hooper. As the author points out, the first part of the war of 1870-71, being opened by a campaign of thirty days complete in itself, may be treated in a separate form, and it is true that, from a historical point of view, the astonishing series of battles and marches which ended in the investment of Metz and the capitulation of Sedan may be regarded as standing apart, because they carried with them the Downfall of the Second Empire. Mr. Hooper's work is intended to take a middle place between a popular History of the War and the chronicle by the German Staff, which is minute even to weariness. The volume is accompanied by a map and plans, in which the configuration of the country is clearly marked, and the positions occupied by German and French troops well shown in colours.

With reference to "Two Royal Lives" (Unwin), by Miss Dorothea Roberts, which contains gleanings from Berlin and from the lives of the present Emperor and Empress of Germany, we can only reiterate what we have already said of it, that it gives a just idea of the character of the two exalted personages whose public and private activities supply mainly its material.

In two neat volumes of just the right size for the pleasantest manner of reading, in an armchair at the corner of the fire, we have newly-arranged with additions, edited, too, with introduction and notes by Mr. Alfred Ainger, "The Letters of Charles Lamb" (Macmillan). Among the letters to Manning are several not before printed, containing Lamb's criticisms on the second volume of the "Lyrical Ballads," and an account of the passage of arms between himself and the author of the volume. There is also a series addressed to Mr. J. R. Dibdin, "the grandson of the songster." This gentleman died early of consumption after seeking relief in vain from the climate of Madeira. Lamb had a chance introduction to him, and was thenceforward drawn on by kindred literary tastes, and even more by that which always deeply moved him—the sight of patient suffering or struggle. Mr. Dibdin, a clerk in a City merchant's house, was often obliged to visit some Southern watering place for his health, and most of the present letters were evidently composed by Lamb with the single object of amusing his friend, and relieving for a moment the tedium of his enforced idleness. It is as such that these letters have to be judged. If their fun is at times of the most extravagant, the true kindness of heart that prompted them will not be overlooked. We cannot forbear to quote from an early note to Manning (January, 1800), where occurs one more of the many touching tributes to his early friend, his "guardian angel":—"I have given up my house and must look out for lodgings. I expect Mary will get better before many weeks are gone; but, at present, I feel my daily and hourly prop has fallen from me. I totter and stagger with weakness, for nobody can supply her place to me. White has all kindness, but not sympathy. C. Lloyd, my only correspondent, is a good being, but a weak one. I know not where to look but to you. If you will suffer me to weary your shoulders with part of my burden, I shall write again to let you know how I go on." What adds to the value of these delightful letters is this, that the letters themselves contain his story—at least from the year when he came of age, and began in earnest the battle of his difficult and lonely life. From the year 1796 to a date preceding his death by only a few days, there are few incidents of that life that are not related or referred to in these letters.

Any one who dabbles in science will find amusement and instruction in Dr. T. O'Connor Sloane's "Home Experiments in Science for Old and Young" (Sampson Low). It is a repository of simple experiments with home-made apparatus, and includes mechanics, general and molecular physics, soap bubbles and capillarity; with detailed instructions in the necessary mechanical operations, and illustrations of the experiments and apparatus. The experiments are such as can be performed by those who are at all possessed of manual skill. With a very few exceptions, only the simplest operations in mechanics are required to accomplish everything that is here shown. The domestic experimentalist will not be a little aided by the ninety-seven engravings which brighten and elucidate the text.

Messrs. Sampson Low publish in a handy little volume "The Pocket Encyclopædia, a Compendium of General Knowledge for Ready Reference." Of course brevity and cheapness are the two great recommendations of a work of this sort. To achieve the former end a large number of signs and abbreviations are used, most of them explain themselves, while others more decidedly hieroglyphical in their nature are made clear once for all on an opening page. For those who will take the trouble to master the signs, "The Pocket Encyclopædia" contains a fund of information.

Mr. Robert Crawford, author of "Across the Pampas and the Andes," gives us a pleasant volume of experiences of voyage in "Reminiscences of Foreign Travel" (Longmans). We are first taken from New York to Montreal, and there are many graphic descriptions of Canadian outdoor life. Then the author leads us to Austria and the Empress Elizabeth Railway; afterwards through the Black Forest and into Sardinia, and then to Egypt in a hurry. We visit Turkey, the River Plate, and Algiers, and everywhere Mr. Crawford is a bright, companionable guide.

An excellent book to place in the hands of children is Mrs. S. F. A. Caulfield's "Restful Work for Youthful Hands" (Griffith, Farran, and Co.), admirably illustrated by E. Scannell. It aims at teaching the little ones to find pleasurable activity in work useful to others. We see no reason to doubt that Mrs. Caulfield is right when she observes that "those very conversant with child-life will readily endorse the statement that to have their little services engaged in any useful work for the assistance of their elders is far more gratifying and attractive to children than to play with a toy, and devise a comparatively useless recreation for themselves. They appreciate the honour done them in the employment of their services, and they make little of any fatigue entailed by such useful work."

We have also received Ward and Lock's "Illustrated Life of the Emperor William of Germany," edited by H. W. Duncken, Ph.D.; "Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow Release" (Essex Institution), by Mr. Edwin S. Morse; "Tank Angling in India" (Hamilton Adams), by Mr. Henry Sullivan Thomas; and "Electrical Instrument Making for Amateurs" (Whittaker), by Mr. S. R. Bottone.

## THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

SEVERAL of the artists whose works have given a distinctive character to the Suffolk Street Gallery in recent years, including Mr. Whistler, the President of the Society, Mr. Jacob Hood, Mr. Alfred East, and Mr. Menpes, contribute nothing to the present Exhibition. Whether this be the result of internal dissensions or of the conflicting claims of rival exhibitions we need not inquire, but it is certain that the collection is not nearly so interesting as its recent predecessors. There are, however, a few works that can be regarded with almost unqualified satisfaction. Mr. Arthur Hill has done nothing better than his small picture of a nude girl timidly dipping her foot in a marble bath. Of its purity of design, its classic grace, and finished beauty of workmanship it would be difficult to speak too highly. A large sea-coast picture hanging at the end of the large gallery, by Mr. Edwin Ellis, "Summer," though like most of his works a little too violent in its transitions of light and dark, is full of breezy freshness, sunny in effect, and vigorously handled. On one side of this is an effective, but rather scenic and artificial, upright landscape, "The House on the Marsh," by





A MAGISTRATE ON THE BENCH



SIGNING HIS DEPOSITION



A STREET ARAB, CORK



COTTAGE INDUSTRIES OF THE NORTH—THE SMALL LOOM

## STUDIES FROM LIFE IN IRELAND.—XI.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST





E. BLAIR LEIGHTON

"A CALL TO ARMS"

Royal Academy



C. E. PERUGINI

"A SUMMER SHOWER"

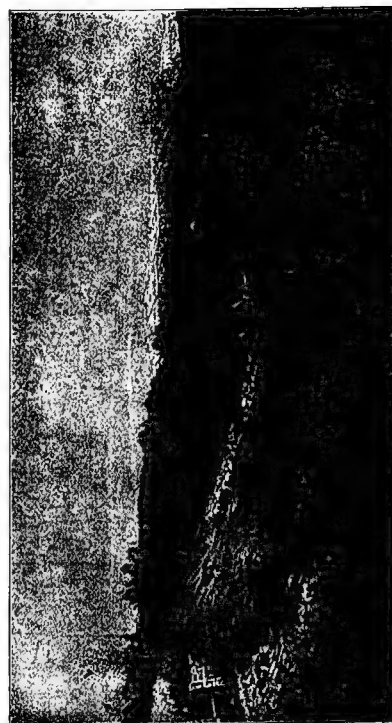
Royal Academy



FRED MORGAN

"HAPPY TIMES"

Royal Academy



G. H. BOUGHTON, A.R.A.

"A GOLDEN AFTERNOON, ISLE OF WIGHT (NEAR LUCCOMBE)"

Royal Academy



COLIN HURRELL

"FISHERS OF THE NORTH SEA"

Royal Academy



SIR J. GILBERT, B.A., R.W.S.

"BREAKING UP THE ENCAMPMENT"

Royal Academy

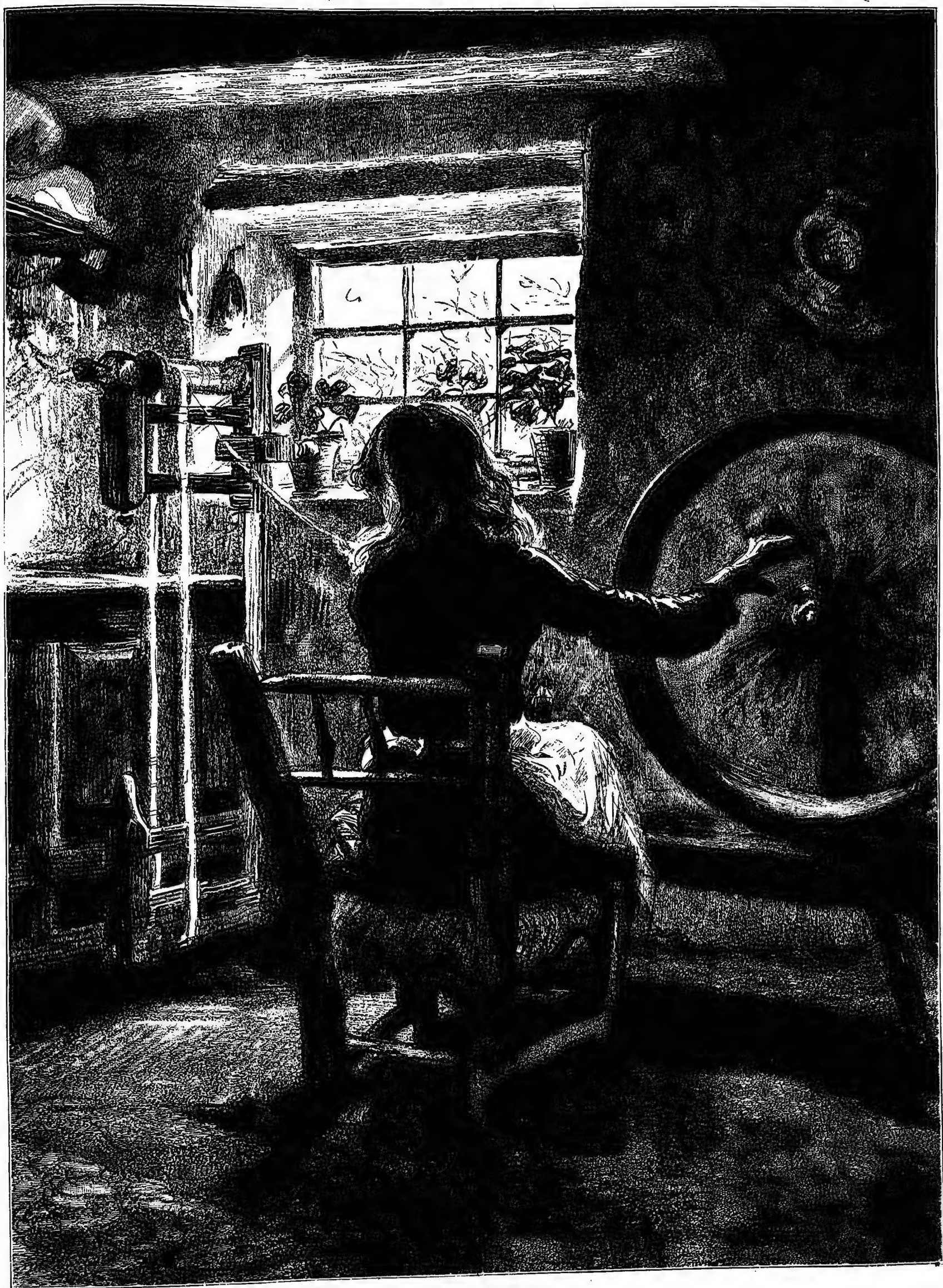


H. STREET, M.A., R.A., R.W.S.

"FROM SUNNY SEAS"

Royal Academy





WINDING THE WEFT

STUDIES FROM LIFE IN IRELAND, XI.—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES OF THE NORTH  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



Mr. Yglesias: and on the other an artistic and carefully-finished full-length "Portrait of a Lady," in walking costume, by Mr. W. H. S. Llewellyn, in its subdued colour and arrangement of light and shade strongly resembling the work of Mr. Whistler. The best example of female portraiture in the Gallery, the most refined in style, and in every way the most complete, is Mr. J. J. Shannon's half-length of "Mrs. Leveson-Gower." Mr. Sidney Starr's life-sized picture of "Miss Gertrude Kingston," in a riding-habit, sitting on a table, with a whip in hand, is full of vitality and strongly painted, but unpleasantly cold and colourless.

Nothing could well be more eccentric or more ugly than the large circular picture "Endymion," upon which Mr. William Stott, of Oldham, has evidently spent a great deal of time and labour. Diana, who is seen in the middle of the picture, suffused by a sickly green light, is depicted as a tall and remarkably ill-proportioned girl, with a preposterously small head, standing in an unmeaning and most awkward attitude. The action of the young shepherd, who is indistinctly seen in the gloomy foreground, is also curiously grotesque. Mr. R. J. Gordon, who has done infinitely better things, has a very coarsely-painted and ill-considered picture—a vulgar betting-man drinking the health of an ungainly serving-maid, called "Here's to the Ladies."

Mr. T. C. Gotch's life-sized figure of a melancholy mediæval lady, with a large book in her hand, though not especially interesting, is a sound and solid piece of work. A very animated and firmly-painted head of "A Pert French Girl," by Helen H. Hatton, well deserves notice, and so does a quaint little Dutch interior, remarkable for its brilliant and truthful illumination, "Too Late for Church," by Mr. G. Sherwood Hunter. Mr. J. S. Hill's evening river scene, "Blackshore," is full of suffused light, and strongly suggestive of atmosphere and space. In his view near "Southampton," Mr. Leslie Thompson has admirably succeeded in conveying an impression of movement and bright daylight. Mr. Yeend King's "The Mill Meadow," with well-introduced figures, is an excellent example of his work; and among other good landscapes are Mr. Charles Thornely's delicately-toned "Boat-Building," Miss Hilda Montalba's "Cannes from a Rose-Field," and Mr. E. Aubrey Hunt's broad and very luminous sketch, "On the Marne."

### MEISSONIER'S NEW PICTURE

A LARGE picture, historically interesting and admirable as a work of Art, recently finished by Mr. J. L. Meissonier, has just been opened to view at Messrs. Tooth's Gallery in the Haymarket. It is called "1807," and is a water-colour replica, with some slight alterations, of an oil-picture that was exhibited at Vienna some fifteen years ago with the title—"Friedland." The subject chosen is a very important incident in the career of the Emperor Napoleon. He is here seen on his white horse, as he appeared on the 14th of June, with his generals around him, and a long line of infantry drawn up behind on a slight eminence, overlooking the battlefield of Friedland. This central group is some distance removed from the spectator, the foreground being occupied by a troop of Cuirassiers galloping towards the scene of conflict waving their swords, and shouting enthusiastically as they pass the Emperor. Among them are gay young recruits inspired by military ardour, and stern veterans who know what war is. All are distinctly characterised, and full of vitality. The horses trampling down the ripe corn are quite as vigorous and as true in action as the men, and they are drawn and painted with mastery and complete knowledge. There are several episodic incidents that materially add to the dramatic expressiveness of the scene. The picture is full of carefully-considered detail, and, to be rightly appreciated, requires the most careful examination. It is the largest work the artist has produced, and certainly one of the best.



MR. H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON'S "Marahuna" (1 vol.: Longmans, Green, and Co.) is the story of a beautiful salamander, to use the proper technical term for a spirit of fire, who appears out of her native element somewhere within the Antarctic circle, apparently for the express purpose of wrecking the happiness of the daughter of a country rector in England, and of a young lecturer on biology at South Kensington. It is suggested, in the pseudo-scientific fashion which has not yet quite lost its vogue, that this lovely fiend is the result of an original germ, with other potentialities than those of ordinary humanity, evolved under abnormal, but suitable, conditions. Of course, she has "no soul," which is awkward, seeing that her incapacity for sympathy seems quite consistent with potentiality for the evolution of passion. Of course, when an author gives himself *carie blanche* of this kind, his incidents are at his mercy; and Mr. Watson is to be warmly thanked for his severe self-restriction in this matter. To enjoy a house on fire, to stand without turning giddy at the edge of the roof of a monster hotel, to calmly pick water-lilies while a man is drowning under her eyes, to dance like a lunatic in a cornfield, to read the works of John Stuart Mill, to commit one heartless murder, and, finally, to disappear down the crater of a volcano—all this does not amount to much, under the circumstances. There are some odd incidents of a more domestic kind, as when Ethel—Marahuna's human foil—caresses the young biologist by running a walking-stick through his hair, and giving him playful tweaks with it when it becomes entangled therein. The novel is an odd jumble of the lurid and the flat. Of its general popularity we are, to use a queer expression of the author, "dubious, yet sceptical."

Whether Mrs. F. H. Williamson's novel (3 vols.: Hurst and Blackett) is called "In White and Gold" because the heroine affected those colours in her costumes, or whether she wore white and gold in order to justify the foregone title of the novel, we cannot quite gather: but we rather incline to the latter theory. In either case the story is a more than usually favourable specimen of the ordinary type of lady's novel. It is by no means uninteresting, though a good deal of the interest proper to the plot has been frittered away by unskillful execution. Mrs. Williamson's notions of law are to the full as hazy as is considered becoming in a novelist who is so ill-advised as to take up with wills and entails; and as to the social consequences of illegitimacy, she holds, in an almost exaggerated degree, the views that distinguish conventional novelists from the rest of mankind. Such absurdities as these, however, are too common to make Mrs. Williamson answerable for them, especially as, in spite of them, and of generally crude construction, her work is certainly above the average.

The anonymous story of "Francis and Frances: or, An Unexplainable Phenomenon" (Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith), seems based upon the lines laid down by Mr. Anstey in "Vice Versa." There is unquestionable ingenuity in its extravagantly grotesque and far-fetched plot, which tells how Francis and his twin sister Frances are inexplicably doomed to live one another's life on alternate days. That is to say, Francis, for instance, disappears at a fixed hour, and Frances takes up existence where he left it, making the best of what she finds until the same hour returns the next day, when she disappears, and Francis takes up things where she left them. This sort of Box and Cox arrangement leads, as may be easily imagined, to more or less farcical complications. As an imitation of its models,

it is not without merit. But it must be owned that the situation is decidedly pointless, and that the story is beaten out a great deal too thin. Satire is essential to such work, in order to differentiate it from a mere fairy tale.

We cannot include "Gentleman and Courtier" (3 vols.: F. V. White and Co.) among the best of Florence Marryat's works. From a literary point of view, it bears obvious signs of over-hurry; and—though no doubt she is entitled to express her views of life in her own way—the manner in which she takes evil for granted goes almost beyond the endurable limits of cynicism. She appears to see exclusively one facet of humanity and society, and the one which is the most in shade. The title is only comprehensible on the assumption of its being ironical. At any rate, a very cheap sort of Don Juan, who thinks nothing of taking away the character of his own mother, scarcely, in any other sense, answers to the description of "Gentleman."

The aim of Mr. James Runciman, in his collection of sketches entitled "The Chequers: Being the Natural History of a Public House" (1 vol.: Ward and Downey), is rather ambitious. He is no doubt right in holding that people who go among what he calls "the wastrel classes," without being, or seeming to be, of them, see nothing but the outside, hear little but lies, and, in general, carry away false and therefore, useless, impressions. Mr. Runciman professes to give the truth of the matter, especially in relation to drink. It is very ghastly, and it has the serious disadvantage of being in the form of fiction; but it is probably very true, and demands the attention of all students of social questions. How Mr. Runciman obtained the special knowledge he professes we are not told; a fact which constitutes another grave defect in his book, which is otherwise well worth reading, if only for the sake of what it professes to be.



MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND CO.—Vol. X., Part 78, of the *Organist's Quarterly Journal* opens with a "Descriptive Fantasia" in memoriam Sir George Macfarren, by the editor, who states that "This composition was written immediately after the sorrowful death of Sir George Macfarren." As a musical composition it is clever and pathetic, but the title and the descriptive phrases are in questionable taste.—The rising young composer, Otto Thomas, contributes a thoroughly well-written "Fantasia," suitable for a festival performance.—Of the same useful and secular type is "Andante con Moto," by William T. May.—"The New Covenant," an ode written for the opening ceremony of the Glasgow International Exhibition, May, 1888, by Robert Buchanan, and set to music by A. C. Mackenzie, Mus. Doc., St. And., served its purpose, which is all that can be expected of such ephemeral compositions; both words and music are more than usually good specimens of their class.—A quaint little part song for S.A.T.B. is "A Fruitless Question," written and composed by J. L. Adolphus and F. A. Onslow.

MESSRS. G. GILL AND SONS.—That large and steadily increasing body of students, male and female, who go up for Oxford, Cambridge, College of Preceptors, and other public exams, to whom the admirably arranged series by Gill of class-books on every subject are familiar as household words, will hail with satisfaction "Gill's Oxford and Cambridge Theory of Music," which will be found to include all the information necessary to qualify for any exams. This simple but clever and comprehensive manual is divided into two parts, No. 1 (Juniors), No. 2 (Seniors), the former starting from the beginning and carrying up to Simple Harmonies. Part 2 starts from "The Essentials of Harmony" and works up to "An Outline of Musical History." One of the most important features of this work is a series of questions which were given at the recent exams, and will serve as examples of those likely to be put in future. A series of very brief notices of the leading composers and musicians, ancient and modern, English and foreign, will also prove of the greatest utility to young students.

MESSRS. FRANKLYN AND CO.—A quaint and taking song for a light tenor voice is, "Who Knows?" written and composed by J. F. Waller and F. St. John Lacy.—Precisely the same may be said of "Rise, Dearest Lady" (Aubade), words by N. Parker, music by Bernoulli-B.—Very tuneful and likely to become popular is "L'Enchantresse Valse," by Franz Engelberg.

MESSRS. REID BROTHERS.—Five songs, for which Charles C. Bethune has composed the music, are of more than average merit. Most original of the group is "En Passant," words by Harold E. Boulton, who has written the pathetic poetry of "O Love, Whose Life to Me Most Dear."—"Memory" is a sweet poem, by Christina Rossetti.—"Singing in the Hawthorn" is a tender little love-poem, by "Ignotus"; and of the same sentimental type is "I Would Not Know," by Julia May.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Two very pleasing songs, music by Otto Schweizer, are: "Oh Rest Thee, My Darling," a soothing lullaby, words by George d'Egville; and "It Was an Aged King, Sirs," from the German of H. Heine, a tragical love-story (Messrs. Wilcocks and Co.).—There is no lack of originality in "What Matters It How We Die?" written and composed by T. M. Smith and U. R. Jones; a pretty setting of Shakespeare's dainty poem, "Who Is Sylvia?" as a duet for contralto and baritone, comes from Erskine Allon (The London Music Publishing Company).—There is a quaint madrigalian ring in "Prithee," a *naïve* little poem, by Sir J. Suckling (1613), of which S. Bath has caught the spirit in his musical setting; this will prove an excellent encore song (Messrs. Goddard and Co.).—Two spirited and dance-provoking waltzes are "Euphrosyne," by M. S. Wintour; and "Am Abend" (At Eventide), by Victor Maerker (Frederick Pitman).

### RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

A WELCOME volume of literary remains is "Glen Dessaray, and Other Poems, Lyrical and Elegiac," by John Campbell Shairp, edited by Francis T. Palgrave (Macmillan). If not a poet of the highest order, Professor Shairp undoubtedly possessed great poetic gifts, and gave to the world some pieces which ought not to be allowed to pass into oblivion. There was a simplicity about his verse which, combined with the strong, earnest feeling which pervades all that he wrote, at once appeals to the heart; and if the ear is not always quite satisfied, it must be remembered that the lamented author's finishing touches were wanting to many of the pieces. The strong distinguishing feature noticeable throughout is the Professor's passionate love of the Highlands, and his sympathy with Celtic wrongs. This comes out strongly in such pieces as "The Mountain Walk," and more especially in the principal piece, a fine poem in ballad metre, which is, practically, a scathing denunciation of the shameless and selfish depopulation of the Highland glens some two generations back. There is some melodious verse here; the opening of the book, called "The Shiellings" is very pretty, the weaving of the plaid is spirited, and there is genuine pathos in Angus's return to the desolate home of his race. Of purely pastoral pieces, "Autumn in the Highlands" is the best; whilst for an elegy of the highest order nothing could surpass

"Balliol Scholars." Mr. Palgrave has done his work with fitting reverence, but we could have dispensed with the foot-notes, which, to any intelligent reader, are an hindrance rather than an assistance; added to this, they were totally unnecessary—there are not half-a-dozen words given which every educated Englishman does not understand as well as a Scot. After all, the so-called Lowland Scots is not a dead language.

A rather pleasant collection of verse is "Beautiful Snow, and Other Poems" by J. W. Watson (Ward and Lock). Everybody will remember the excitement, some years ago, about the first piece—an excitement due to the mystery attending its publication, rather than to any intrinsic merit. "The Dying Soldier" and "The Dead Actor" are worth many such productions; very good, too, are "My Pipe" and "The Outcast"; whilst "Sweet Nelly Brown" is pretty and graceful. We suppose that "boyous" and "snowdrops" must be accepted as provincial forms for "boyish" and "snowflakes;" but we should never have expected from an American such Cockney rhymes as there are at pages 148-9.

The latest volume of the "Canterbury Poets" Series (Walter Scott), is "Border Ballads," edited, with introduction and notes, by Graham R. Tomson. The editor has not always been careful to procure the best versions extant—notably in the case of "Mary Hamilton"—and has omitted some of the best of the Border ballads proper, for instance, "Graeme and Bewick," in favour of others which have little or no claim to the title, however good in themselves. It passes comprehension why the "Robin Hood Ballads" should have been laid under contribution, and, at any rate, Mr. Tomson might have represented them better than by a mutilated fragment of the "Lytell Geste"—not even taken from the original—and by the two very poorest of the series, the latter of which is notoriously a late compilation, probably by Martin Parker. As for the annotator's doubts concerning the Earl of Huntingdon, we should advise him to study Mr. Hales; but what is one to say, when coolly informed, as touching those glorious old songs, "The ballads of his adventures are exceedingly English, long, and dull?"



### II.

THE greatest interest, albeit a sad one, will attach to the article on "Milton" in the *Century* by Mr. Matthew Arnold. He prizes Milton as the possessor of the great style, together with the great Hebrew prophets, and with the great poets of Greece and Rome. "If," he says, "to our English race an inadequate sense for perfection of work is a real danger, if the discipline of respect for a high and flawless excellence is particularly needed by us, Milton is, of all our gifted men, the best lesson, the most salutary influence. In the sure and flawless perfection of his rhythm and diction he is as admirable as Virgil or Dante, and in this respect he is unique amongst us. No one else in English literature and Art possesses the like distinction."—Special value, too, would seem to belong to the series of papers now begun by Mr. George Kennan on "Siberia and The Exile System." The author before 1879 had spent two years and a-half in the country, and in 1884 went there specially commissioned by the editor of the *Century* magazine. He appears to have had many facilities placed in his way by the Russian Government. In his paper he is still on the threshold of his subject; but he takes occasion at once to dispel the illusion that Siberia is an unproductive arctic waste. The article is admirably illustrated.

Mr. R. R. Bowker contributes a first paper to *Harper* on "London as a Literary Centre." He introduces his readers to many of our celebrities in letters and arts, and this initial essay is accompanied by excellent reproductions in wood from photographs or pictures of Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Martin Tupper, Mr. Philip James Bailey, Mr. William Morris, Mr. Lewis Morris, Earl Lytton, Jean Ingelow, Christina G. Rossetti, Matthew Arnold, and of eighteen other persons of light and leading; many more are alluded to in the text, so that it will be seen that Mr. Bowker covers a good deal of ground. He is eminently complimentary to the metropolis throughout, and observes that "the greatness of London is in no respect more strikingly illustrated than by the range of its literary activity."—Mr. Bridgman's "A Winter in Algeria" maintains its interest well, and the quality and charm of its pictorial adornment.—To those who would study the Muscovite penal system we can commend Dr. H. Lansdell's "Russian Convicts in the Salt Mines of Iletsk," and Mr. Albert F. Heard's "Justice and Law in Russia."

Mr. William Perry Northrup opens *Scribner* with "In the Steamers' Track," a spirited account of an incident in pilot life on board the *David Carr*, No. 4, out from Sandy Hook. The sketches of deck-life and of the sea are capital of their kind.—Mr. Charles E. Monroe, of the U.S. Torpedo Corps, writes an instructive paper on "Modern Explosives;" accompanied by some remarkable photographs taken at intervals of fractions of a second during the explosion which attended the blowing up of Flood Rock.—Mr. Austin Dobson has a good essay on "Alexander Pope," while every one will welcome another essay, "Gentlemen," from Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson. He observes truly enough:—"Indeed, I have never seen a sight more pitiable than that of the current gentleman unbending: unless it were the current lady! It is these stiff-necked condescensions, it is that graceless assumption that make the diabolic element in times of riot. A man may be willing to starve in silence like a hero; it is a rare man, indeed, who can accept the unspoken slights of the unworthy and not be embittered." Scott, Gordon, Wellington, Grant in his plain way, Shelley for all his follies—these, in Mr. Stevenson's opinion, were clearly gentlemen; Napoleon, Byron, Lockhart—these were as surely cads, and the two first, cads of a rare water.

The most taking article in *Temple Bar* is "Prince Bismarck in the German Reichstag," by some one who has evidently had frequent opportunities of observing him. On the occasion of Prince Bismarck's last speech in the Reichstag, Count Herbert, his eldest son, now Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, kept the cognac bottle in his own hands, while a group of the high functionaries divided the rest of the work between them. Nothing could exceed, for downright comicality, the busy scene that was enacted behind the Chancellor's back during the whole of the speech. The difficulty with which the glass mixers had continually to contend was that of securing the requisite degree of dilution. First one would taste, and find the compound too weak, so that more cognac had to be added. Then another would pronounce it too strong, and the addition of seltzer water was the consequence. More than once the Chancellor, hard to please, refused to drink the draught so carefully prepared, and one of the solemn group had to drain the glass, so that the blending operation might begin again. Probably a dozen and a-half small glasses were handed to Prince Bismarck full, and removed from the bench empty. Reassuring the Czar was evidently a thirsty business.—"A Poet of Prose" contains several well chosen extracts from Mr. Ruskin.

In the *Atlantic Monthly*, Miss Agnes Repplier with "The Cavalier" throws a vivid side light on the character of Graham of Claverhouse.—Miss Harriet Waters Preston writes a first-rate article on "Cicero in the Senate," abounding in passages of eloquent and picturesque description.—Those curious to know the one unlovely bird should read Miss Olive Thorne Miller's "A Discord in Feathers," where she described the oriole.—The serial matter in this magazine is of a high order of excellence.



THE RECRUIT FOR THE FIRST FEW DAYS AFTER HIS ARRIVAL AT THE DEPÔT, AND BEFORE HIS CLOTHING HAS BEEN FITTED BY THE MASTER-TAILOR, AND PASSED BY THE FIELD OFFICER, PRESENTS AN EXTREMELY UNDIGNIFIED APPEARANCE. HE SLOUCHES ABOUT IN A STIFF WHITE DUCK TUNIC, OR "JUMPER;" JAMS HIS GLENGARRY FORAGE CAP ON THE CROWN OF HIS HEAD, AND WEARS THE PLAIN-CLOTHES TROUSERS HE ENLISTED IN, AND UNIFORM AMMUNITION BOOTS. HE IS GENERALLY EMPLOYED DURING THIS PERIOD OF HIS MILITARY CAREER IN THE SOMEWHAT PROSAIC TASKS OF ROLLING THE CRICKET GROUND, WEEDING THE TATHS, ETC.

"LO! THE POOR 'CRUTTY WHOSE UNTUTORED MIND" HAS NOT YET GRASPED THE SUBTLE DISTINCTION THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE UNIFORMS OF THE COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED RANKS



HE SALUTES THE DRUM-MAJOR (WITH THE WRONG HAND)



BUT REGARDS A SUBALTERN AS AN INNOCENT SOURCE OF MERRIMENT

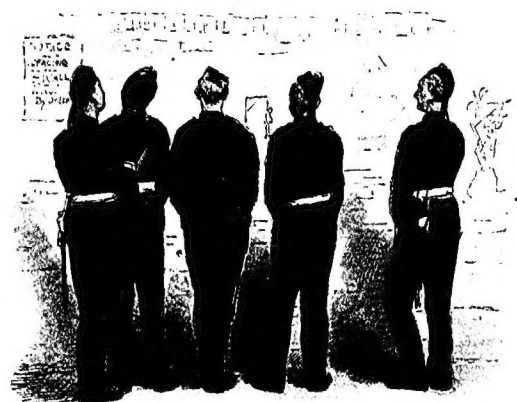


HE SEIZES A FEW MOMENTS OF COMPARATIVE QUIET TO WRITE HOME

JUDGING FROM HIS GENERAL APPEARANCE WE SHOULD BE INCLINED TO IMAGINE HIS LETTER RUNNING SOMEWHAT IN THE FOLLOWING STRAIN:

"DEAR MOTHER, YOU WILL BE GLAD TO HEAR THAT I AM GETTING ON IN MY NEW PROFESSION. FOR THE PAST FOURTEEN PAYS THE PROVOST SERGEANT HAS CONDESCENDED FOR A SMALL PECUNIARY CONSIDERATION (VIZ. 6D. A DAY) TO FIND ME BOARD, LODGING, AND PLENTY OF AMUSEMENT, AND THIS WEEK I AM TO BE RIGHT-HAND MAN OF THE 'JANKERS' "

(N.B.—JANKER = DEFAULTER)



CRIMINALS AWAITING TRIAL



PRISONER (CHARGED WITH INSOLENT TO A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER)—"BEG PARDING, SIR, BUT THIS 'ERE CORPORAL IS FOR EVER GASSING TO US ABOUT GLAUSTONE, A PERSON AS WE PRIVATES 'AVEN'T THE SLIGHTEST HINTEREST IN WOTEVER"



HE PRESENTS ARMS SO SMARTLY THAT HE FINDS SOME DIFFICULTY IN RETURNING TO "THE SHOULDER"



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and the fragrance of my roses is  
perpetual. I bring bloom to the  
cheek—strength to the body—joy  
to the heart. The talisman with  
which I work never fails. Vast  
numbers have felt its  
power, and testified to  
its virtues. It is  
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an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently  
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liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the  
use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and  
always dilute largely with water. Experience  
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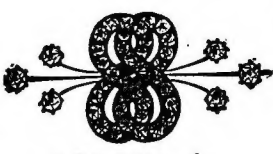
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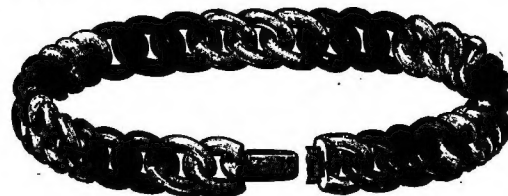
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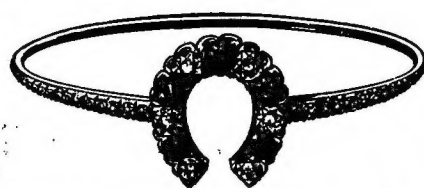
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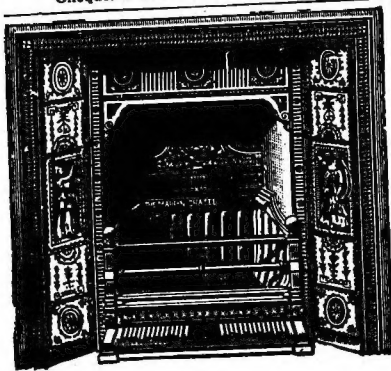
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